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CONFERENCE WAITS SETTLEMENT OF SHANTUNG ISSUE

Final Offer From Japanese, Which
May End Controversy, Is Now
Expected—Results so Far Do
Not Satisfy the Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As at the beginning of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far Eastern Problems it was recognized that unless the controversy regarding Shantung were settled and settled justly, whatever else might be done there would remain a source of dissatisfaction and disturbance which would mar the record of the Conference, so now, when it has passed the motion picture of time and achievement, it is more thoroughly realized than before that without the proper disposition of Shantung the delegates cannot view the results of the Conference with satisfaction.

Day after day for many weeks, in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, the Chinese and Japanese delegates have sat down together and apparently passed their time fruitlessly. It does not seem possible that anything can remain to be said at the conference which is to take place today and the one which is expected to follow it tomorrow, unless it should be the final concession.

Shantung Delays Conference

The net gain is that the terms of possible agreement as presented by the opposing delegates are not so far apart as they were at the beginning, but they are no nearer, so far as can be learned, than they were a fortnight ago and unless they can be brought together they might as well be miles apart. The cause of the delay continues to be, according to the explanation of the Japanese delegates, that they are still waiting to hear from Tokyo, an old story by this time but one which serves as well as another to postpone conclusions. And while Shantung waits on Tokyo, the Conference waits on Shantung. That does not mean that the delegates are idly marking time, but those questions which are leading up to the conclusion are put to one side while the parley on Shantung remains incomplete.

No one gives a very good reason for it, but the fact remains that there is an abiding belief that the Chinese will in the end obtain fairly satisfactory terms in regard to Shantung, whatever their fate may be on other issues on which they have staked their hopes. The Japanese delegates have been careful not to give the marks of finality to their statements in regard to Shantung. Referring their decisions to Tokyo has been a convenient method of avoiding that. They have not committed themselves except up to a certain point, and although they have stated that they can go no farther, they can, of course, if the government so orders.

Chinese Are Dissatisfied

Many who have followed the course of the Conference in regard to the Far East believe, as they have all the time, that at the moment that it can be used to the best advantage, the Japanese will make their deal with the Chinese in regard to Shantung.

The Shantung railway is the backbone of the Shantung controversy, but there are other railways presenting difficulties, because of their connection with other powers. The Chinese Eastern, one of the most difficult, is in the hands of the experts now, and their report is anxiously looked forward to. The railways, too, are intricately connected with economic, financial and political problems being dealt with by the Conference. There is no use concealing the fact that the Chinese delegates are not satisfied with results up to the present time, nor with prospects for the future. China had a very definite program on which she expected definite action. It is clear enough now that the policy of the Conference is to generalize in regard to China, to leave the working out of details to various agencies which are being established, to take their stand on resolutions adopted by the powers guaranteeing the integrity of China and to fend off the rapacity of which China has so often been the victim in the past and which has been decried in the Conference.

Root Resolutions Stand Test

As long ago as when the four Root resolutions were accepted in theory it was evident that some of the delegates, including the American and British, believed that they contained the gist of the largest guarantee for China which could be provided at this Conference. Growing out of them were to be certain details, especially in regard to the subjects contained in the agenda. Further it was not believed that the Conference would be likely to go. This has proved substantially true.

These resolutions may well be repeated at this time as a test of what has been done beyond them:

1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.
2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity for China

to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.
4. To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to such states.

These are still regarded by the delegates as the foundation stones of what has been done to reassure China, and the open door resolution of Mr. Hughes, adopted by the Far East Committee last week, is looked upon as the capstone.

Peace Said to Be Assured

Japanese Prince Speaks Optimistically
of New Treaty

HONOLULU, Hawaii—(By The Associated Press)—The peace of the world will be assured in the future by the promulgation of the naval armaments limitation and Far Eastern agreements, Prince Tokugawa said in a farewell statement issued just before his departure for Tokyo on Friday.

The statement was issued "to the American people through the Associated Press."

"I feel," Prince Tokugawa said, "that I cannot leave this outpost of the United States without saying a few words of gratitude in connection with my recent visit to that country, which was most enjoyable, though I must admit that my responsibilities were so large and my duties so much heavier than I could bear that I could not enjoy your country as much as I would otherwise have done."

"President Harding, Secretary Hughes and all of their countrymen have been so exceedingly kind to me and the other Japanese delegates that it is impossible to express our gratitude in words. The Conference, I think, has been as highly successful as we could expect, especially as regards the naval limitation phase and the quadruple treaty, which will bring peace for all time to the whole world. I am sure there need be no fear of wars hereafter."

COMPROMISE SOUGHT ON GERMAN TAXES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—German political parties continue to try to hammer out a compromise on the vexed question of the new taxation to be imposed, so that the scheme for balancing the budget demanded by the reparations commission may be drawn up before January 29, the time stipulated. The task of reaching a compromise is difficult for reasons of electioneering. The majority Socialists are anxious to be able to say to the electors that they championed a scheme for making the wealthy pay the taxes needed for reparations, whereas the other parties, notably the important Center Party, maintain the burden of taxation should fall on all classes.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, is expected to make an important speech on Tuesday next in which, besides replying to Raymond Poincaré, he will outline, if the compromise referred to is reached in the interval. Germany's plans for placing her finances on a sound basis, and also for paying the promised reparations.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN PERSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TEHRAN, Persia (Sunday)—Mushir ed Dowleh has been entrusted with the formation of a new Persian Government. The new Premier occupied the same position some years ago, but his fall was said to be brought about by Soviet influence.

POPE BENEDICT XV HAS PASSED AWAY

Pontificate of Pope Benedict Will
Chiefly Be Remembered for
Policy Adopted by the Holy
See During the Great War

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—Pope Benedict XV passed away early this morning.

Two facts stood out with remarkable prominence at the time of the election of Cardinal della Chiesa to the papal chair in the early days of the September of 1914. The first was that he was a "politician," and the second that he was a "nobleman." His predecessor, Pope Pius X, had been a peasant, and brought with him to the Vatican all a peasant's simplicity, at any rate as far as the great affairs of state were concerned. Giacinto della Chiesa was a nobleman, coming from an ancient Genoese family, his father being the Marchese della Chiesa.

From the first, he seems to have been marked out for the priesthood, and after receiving his early education in the Capranica College, he finally became a student at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, an institution in Rome now thrown open to all classes, but formerly confined, as far as students were concerned, to members of noble families.

Ordained in 1878

Ordained in 1878, it was some five years before that tide came in his affairs which was ultimately to lead on to fortune. But, in 1883, the young priest attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, who at that time was Archbishop of Madrid. Thence onwards his association with the Cardinal was, for several years, continuous and, ultimately, when Cardinal Rampolla returned to Rome to occupy the position of Secretary of State at the Vatican, Father Chiesa was called to Rome to take up the position of sub-secretary. In the same year he was appointed Secretary of the Cipher, and, shortly afterwards, Consul of the Holy Office.

From the first his work in the Vatican seems to have been devoted to foreign politics of all kinds, his various secretariats being concerned chiefly with diplomatic matters and his ability in these directions was evidently fully recognized. For six years he occupied these positions, very little being heard of him by the outside world, but his reputation for singular ability was steadily growing in the Vatican records. Definite emergence of Mr. della Chiesa from this seclusion did not take place until 1907, when Pope Pius X appointed him to the responsible position of Archbishop of Bologna, it being hinted at the time that he had been sent there to counteract the "modernist" spirit which was growing rapidly in that city.

Archbishop of Bologna

Bologna has proved a stepping stone to the papal chair on no less than five occasions, yet there were few people who suspected when the conclave of cardinals assembled to elect a new Pope, some seven and a half years ago, that the Archbishop of Bologna, less than six months a Cardinal, would be the next occupant of the Holy See. It is, however, an old saying that he who goes into the conclave a Pope comes out a cardinal, and so to those who had made any study of the matter, it was no surprise to find that none of those cardinals supposed to be "certain" of election were actually elected and that the choice had fallen upon a man little known but apparently curiously qualified for the task which the hierarchy considered at that time to be laid upon the occupant of the papal chair. Cardinal della Chiesa was recognized as being the greatest diplomatist among the cardinals, and "a

political Pope," so if it was claimed, was the need of the hour.

There can be no doubt that the pontificate of Pope Benedict XV, as he was styled, will chiefly be remembered for the policy pursued by the Vatican during the great war. Nevertheless, Benedict XV was concerned with many questions besides those relating to the war and was the prime director in many plans and enterprises full facts concerning which have never been made public. During his occupancy of the Papal See, for instance, a complete change has come over the attitude of the Vatican toward the Quirinal, a development perhaps seen most clearly in the recent edict rescinding the order which forbade Roman Catholic rulers to visit the King of Italy in Rome. This concession by no means indicated any relinquishment on the part of the Vatican of its claim to "temporal power." Indeed the efforts made by Pope Benedict to secure the transition of the theory of temporal power into something very distinctly practical is one of the outstanding incidents of his pontificate.

PARTIES IN IRELAND DRAWING TOGETHER

Agreement Reached Between
Mr. Collins and Ulster Pre-
mier as to Boundaries and the
Boycott of Belfast Goods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The first step has been taken toward drawing North and South Ireland together, and in consequence the boycott of Belfast goods has ended. Michael Collins, who reached London yesterday, held a meeting with Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, here yesterday and after consultation the following mutual agreement was reached:

1. The boundary commission, as outlined in the treaty, is to be altered. The governments of the Free State and of Northern Ireland are to appoint one representative each to report to Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig, who will mutually agree on behalf of their respective governments on the future boundaries between the two.

2. Without prejudice to future consideration by his government of the question of tariffs, Mr. Collins undertakes that the Belfast boycott is to be discontinued immediately, and Sir James Craig undertakes to facilitate in every possible way the return of (Roman) Catholic workmen without tests to the shipyards, as and when trade revival enables the firms concerned to absorb the present unemployed. In the meantime a system of relief on a large scale is being arranged to carry over the period of distress.

3. Representatives of both governments are to unite to facilitate a settlement of the railway dispute.

4. The two governments are to endeavor to devise a more suitable system than the Council of Ireland for dealing with problems affecting all Ireland.

5. A further meeting will take place at a subsequent date in Ireland between the signatories to this agreement to discuss the question of the amnesty of post-truce prisoners.

CABINET CHANGES LIKELY IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In view of the demonstration made in the Chamber of Deputies against Andrew Maginot, Minister for War, and the appointment of Marshal Petain as Inspector-General of the Army, a post from which he could, as originally intended, exercise control over the civil chief of military affairs, Raymond Poincaré is planning a reconstruction of his Cabinet.

Louis Barthou will probably return to the War Office, and Mr. Maginot become Minister of Pensions. Mr. Raiberti will succeed Mr. Barthou as Minister of Justice. As negotiations concerning ministers are still in a fluid state, information should be taken with some reserve. But it is obvious that there is a weak point in Mr. Poincaré's Cabinet, and that opponents mean to attack that point.

PLANS MADE FOR NEW CABLES TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Western Union Telegraph Company is awaiting action by the United States Government on its application for a landing license here for a new cable it plans to lay between this country and Germany.

Newcomb Carlton, president, negotiated with the German Government and German bankers in laying plans for the cable, to run from New York to the Azores and thence to Emden, Germany, the American company laying it to the Azores and the Germans the rest of the way. Though the treaty agreement has not been completed, the German Government is to operate the land lines in Germany and distribute the messages through northern Europe and elsewhere.

This recalls that the Commercial Cable Company has entered into a contract with the German Government and the former German Atlantic Telegraph Company for a cable between New York and Emden.

FEDERAL CONTROL CALLED EXCESSIVE

Sheppard-Towner Act Gives
National Government Power
Not Intended by Constitution,
New York Governor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that would give Congress, under the guise of providing for the common defense and general welfare, the power to practice medicine, or midwifery, declared Gov. Nathan L. Miller, before the New York State Bar Association on Saturday night.

Although approving the purpose of the Sheppard-Towner Act, Governor Miller said that this and the federal Education Aid Bill were examples of the tendency toward federal bureaucracy in the United States and away from that local self-government which he regards as the bedrock of the American system of government.

"The time has come to call a halt," said Governor Miller, "to ask every patriotic citizen who loves our country and cherishes its institutions, to take note of the goal to which the course upon which we have entered will inevitably lead."

Bureaucracy Threatened

This goal was indicated in these words:

"If that tendency is not checked, we may expect the gradual extension of federal supervision over every state activity, for the passion to regulate and the appetite for place and power will grow by what they feed on, and just as rapidly as we build up a bureaucratic system at Washington and accustom our people to lean on the federal government, just so rapidly shall we destroy local enterprise, local initiative, individual self-reliance and our capacity for self-government."

"With the extension and ramification of trade, industry and commerce, there will inevitably be a gradual extension of federal power and a corresponding lessening of state power. We must expect this and I have no quarrel with that legitimate extension."

Sheppard Bill Cited

"But our system of government is built upon the bedrock of local self-government. Whatever impairs the initiative, the effectiveness, the independence of state and local government, of purely state and local affairs, tends to destroy the capacity of our people for self-government and to undermine our governmental structure."

"Now a discovery appears to have been made by Congress of a new and hitherto undreamed-of power to legislate on any subject which it deems to involve the general welfare, and under that interpretation it has recently passed the so-called Sheppard-Towner law. Under the guise of extending federal aid to education it is next proposed to subject the educational systems of the states to similar federal supervision."

"It is manifest that if Congress has such power there is no limit whatever upon the possible encroachment upon state power. If Congress may do whatever it may deem necessary to provide for the general welfare, then the enumeration of specific powers in the Constitution was mere verbiage and the expositors of the Constitution for nearly a century and a half have been in error in supposing that the federal government possessed only the powers specifically enumerated or necessarily implied therefrom, and the Supreme Court has repeatedly erred in holding acts invalid which could easily have been sustained as appropriate to promote the general welfare."

"The act in question will be defended, I suppose, under subdivision 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution which does say that 'The Congress shall have the power, (1) to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States.'"

Medical Power Questioned

"Undoubtedly, standing alone, that does give support to the claim that Congress has the power to raise and appropriate money for what it considers to be in the public interest, most promote the general public welfare. If that had been the intent of the section, it had been supposed that any such construction were even possible, no one can believe that the states, jealous as they were of surrendering power to the general government, would ever have ratified the Constitution."

"We are impelled to look at the context for the limitations of that power. We see at once that the first sub-division was intended merely as a grant of power to raise money. 'Immediately following are 17 other subdivisions enumerating the other powers intended to be conferred, thus defining with precision the things which Congress may do to provide for the common defense and general welfare,' and none of those specifically defined and enumerated powers includes the practice of medicine or midwifery."

"With the power to collect three-fourths of the federal revenue from the states, as is now done, it requires no imagination to foresee the riot of

extravagance into which the federal government will be plunged if Congress has the power to appropriate the public money for whatever it considers to be in the public interest. It is to my mind a cause for misgiving that the exercise of such power appears to pass with little or no effective challenge either within or without Congress."

FRANCE REVERTS TO SECRET DIPLOMACY

Mr. Poincaré Revives Old Meth-
ods, and Will Conduct Nego-
tiations With England Through
Ambassadorial Channels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—No time is being lost by Raymond Poincaré, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's defense of the meetings of the Supreme Council, in reverting to older diplomatic methods, and he has drawn up and forwarded a document to Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, setting forth the lines on which conversations with Lord Curzon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, are to be conducted.

These conversations for the settlement of the numerous questions at issue between France and England will probably begin on Monday. It is through ambassadorial channels that they will proceed. There is a great controversy in France, as well as in England, respecting the merits of the two systems.

Although the general feeling of France is with Mr. Poincaré in his contention that it is better to avoid personal contacts that are productive of surprises, and that result in the acceptance of conditions that on calmer reflection would not have been accepted, a section of French opinion nevertheless regards the negotiations as understood by Mr. Poincaré as secret diplomacy.

Cause of the War

These opponents of the Premier consider that it was precisely the secrecy of diplomacy before 1914 that led to the war, and they see in resumption of such methods great dangers. Obviously there is room for much debate on the relative advantages of the Supreme Council and ambassadorial diplomacy, and the arguments used by both sides are interesting.

Mr. Poincaré of course denies that there is any element of secrecy, provided decisions are made known to the public and on the contrary denounces the meetings of statesmen surrounded by an army of reporters as being essentially secretive. They pretend to be public, but in reality there are many opportunities in private talks for understandings of a special character.

At any rate Mr. Poincaré is going to test his method, which has really never been entirely abandoned. His instructions to Count de Saint-Aulaire are long, embodying views that he has often expressed. They form an official statement of his policy of great importance. Naturally the text will remain unpublished, serving as a basis for negotiation.

With regard to the pact between England and France, it is known, however, that Mr. Poincaré insists upon the maintenance of Franco-British forces on the Rhine. The fact that he has interviewed Marshal Foch regarding the securities that are necessary, an interview which lasted a long time, confirms that he desires the pact, if concluded, to have a military character, and not be simply a declaration of fundamentals.

There is also brought into discussion the question of aggression on Poland. It is in this direction that Germany, if ever she becomes dangerous, will probably turn her arms. France has drawn up a military accord with Poland, and would therefore be obliged to go to the assistance of that country.

The problem, which presents itself, is whether England, linked to France, should pledge herself to support France in such warfare. It is certain that there is vast opposition in England to wide engagements. It is exceedingly doubtful whether England, which is prepared to defend the frontier of France if she is attacked, would pledge herself to guarantee Poland, for quite frankly Poland is looked upon as a quarrelsome, truculent nation.

Common Policy Needed

There is also the French demand that the pact should be bi-lateral, but England, while guaranteeing France, hardly wants a French guarantee. What renders the conclusion of such a treaty less likely is that Mr. Poincaré, in his instructions, makes the pact contingent on the settlement of other questions.

The need for a common policy is put forward. On the Near East and Tangier questions, there will be, it is hoped, an agreement before the Genoa conference. Arduous and delicate discussions are certain before the pact will be ripe.

French publicists are energetically endeavoring to remove the belief that France is opposed to the pact in any circumstances. They declare that France was only opposed because of the surrounding conditions and implications. There is genuine concern lest, after incurring the anger of Italy, having a misunderstanding with Belgium and lessening the sympathy of America, France should now lose the chance of rapprochement with England.

BRITISH PREMIER STRONGLY URGES OPEN DIPLOMACY

Essential Factor for Solution of
European Tangle, Says Mr.
Lloyd George, Is Restoration
of International Confidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George ranged over a wide field in a great speech at the Coalition Liberal rally at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, touching upon the world situation, the Washington and Genoa conferences, reparations, new and old diplomacy, and the need for political unity in Great Britain.

In his appeal for the coming Genoa conference, he touched the greatest heights of oratory. The Washington Conference, the Prime Minister said, was establishing peace in the great West, and he was looking forward to the Genoa conference at the Coalition Liberal rally in the East. The world would be like the two wings of the angel of peace hovering over the world.

The organizers of the Genoa meeting were going to bring all countries together to see if there was a chance of bringing them to some reasonable understanding. Critics were saying what an extravagance to have a thousand experts, financial, diplomatic and economic were cheaper than military experts. Their retinue was smaller.

They had just concluded an argument conducted between the same nations lasting four and a half horrible years. There were 30,000,000 men engaged in that conference. There were 10,000,000 men left on the debating ground, 10,000,000 mutilated, £50,000,000,000 of expenses. Had they not better try another conference?

Requirements of Capital

He appealed for another chance of talking together and seeing whether the old sense of brotherhood at the bottom of the human race would result in grasping hands instead of in conflicts. He would appeal from us, as far as his feeble voice would extend, to all men in power, to all rulers of men, who had an opportunity to determine it, to go to Genoa in a spirit of peace, and peace would ensue.

The restoration of international confidence was the keynote of all the Prime Minister's speech. In beginning, after reference to Ireland as a state, destined to take high rank among the nations that constitute the British Empire, he announced that he had not made up his mind about a general election. It was his business not to do so till the last moment. When it did come, however, their policy would be one dictated by the needs of the country and the world.

Surveying that need he pointed out that the world was suffering from shattered trust and increased burdens. They had 2,000,000 of unemployed in Great Britain and more in America. There was the greater need for their goods than ever before, but less demand. It was not so much that the world could not produce the wealth, which would enable it to pay for those goods if credit could be got, but credit was impossible without confidence and stability.

The problem confronting the world might be summed up as the restoration of international confidence, the confidence of one country in every other country. International confidence was the basis of international trade. Britain's burdens would become intolerable, and bankruptcy would stare the world in the face unless international action was taken.

The Test of Reason

For the benefit of those who had said that he spent more time in foreign affairs than in domestic, the Prime Minister explained that Britain would be the greatest victim until peace was restored to the world. Traders were scared, and therefore peace must be established as a first condition of economic restoration.

The Washington Conference had been a notable event, one of the outstanding events of the world, and an example to follow. Of A. J. Balfour the Premier said by his high statesmanship the chief British representative had added luster to an already distinguished career. The Conference was not over, but great things had been achieved. Nothing had ever done as much to restore a good understanding between the United States and themselves, and the peace of the world largely depended upon that foundation.

Turning to Europe, Mr. Lloyd George dealt incidentally with the virtues of new and open diplomacy as opposed to old diplomatic methods. There was only one way to reach a solution of the European tangle, and that was by insisting on bringing nations to the test of reason and not of force. That could only be done by insistent meetings, discussions and conferences.

Though it was true they could not point to a single conference that had settled European entanglements, each conference was a rung up the ladder that enabled them to reach ultimate peace on earth. There were those who said, let us get rid of conferences, let us interchange dispatches and letters. Instead of bringing parties together, that method too often hardened them in their convictions.

They could not have it out with a letter, or argue with a dispatch, nor

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INDEX FOR JANUARY 23, 1922

Art. Master Joachim	Page 12
First Lord Enghaver	
Frank Duveneck	
Edwin A. Abbey	
Business and Finance	Page 9
Railway Charges and Trade Revival	
Chicago Board of Trade Statement	
Signs of Economic Improvement Seen	
Economic Status of Hungary Told	
View of German Financial Status	
Editorials	Page 14
Blood Money	
Pope Benedict XV	
The Unfaithfulness of Hotel Tips	
A Higher London	
Editorial Notes	
General News	
Conference Waits Settlement of Shantung Issue	1
British Premier Strongly Urges Open Diplomacy	1
France Reverts to Secret Diplomacy	1
Pope Benedict XV Has Passed Away	1
Parties in Ireland Drawing Together	1
Federal Control Called Excessive	1
Mr. Gompers Says Soviet Is Failing	1
President to Open Farm Conference	2
Chicago Wants Rate Preference	2
American View at Genoa Is Forecast	2
Republicans Seek Party Harmony	2
Antivivisection Leader Answers	2
Newberry Case in Election Is Issue	2
Soviet Transport Question Raised	2
Present Wages of Teachers Upheld	2
Demand of China Fulfilled	2
Polish Internal Conditions Better	2
Origin of Recent Crisis in Portugal	6
Prohibition Ideas Growing in Britain	6
French Submarine Demand Examined	7
Significance of Belgian Elections	7
Illustrations	
France's Tavern, New York	3
An Impression of Casa Guidi	8
Skating	8
"The Old Town Brook, Polling, B. A. V. A."	12
Landscapes by W. C. Emerson	13
Labor	
Readjustment of Wages in Austria	7
Letters	Page 2
Exterminating the Sparrow	
(Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy)	
Special Articles	
Great Nature	2
Knight of the Thebes	2
Crooked Pearl Street	2
In the Forest of Cambodia	2
The Brownings in Florence	2
Sporting	Page 10
Wales Defeats England Easily	
England Wins From Wales, 7-0	
Philadelphia Is Again a Winner	
Rangers Tied for the Lead	
Harvard Hockey Team Is Winner	
Rule Concessions for Western Golf	
Boat Club Wins Class B Title	
Dartmouth Wins Five Beas Cornell	
Pennsylvania Wins Five Defeats Columbia	
Boston Athletic Association Wins	
Vancouver Winner in Overtime Game	
The Children's Page	Page 8
The Home Forum	Page 13
"Infinite Logic"	
The Chieftain and His Claw	

reason with a diplomatic message. He had a profound conviction and faith in the ultimate reason of man. It shocked him to find that the greatest appeal for a return to old diplomacy came from a country which had been devastated by it. All those anxious for peace should believe in open discussion.

"Germany Ought to Pay"

On the subject of reparations, Mr. Lloyd George said he was not one of those who believed Germany ought to be let off paying reparations. The damage was not only committed by her, but France, Italy and Belgium were laboring under very heavy burdens in order to repair the damage. Germany ought to pay, and Germany could pay. Germany like other countries was suffering from a great collapse of international trade, but that was temporary.

Before the Cannes conference dissolved, experts had come to an arrangement which he thought satisfactory, and which he believed Germany could have accepted. He was hopeful something of the same kind would be done again unless folly intervened. The matter should be put on a firm basis, so that Europe should know exactly where she was. Delay was dangerous.

Subsequently Mr. Lloyd George dealt with domestic matters, promising a reduction of taxation to the lowest possible figure consistent with national security, and also publication of the Geddes Economy Board. He concluded with an appeal for unity within the nation.

More depended on Great Britain, he said, than on any land if the peace of Europe was to be restored. Europe and the world was looking to the steadiness of Britain. She had been steady, and her policy has never fluctuated. That had been the source of her power, and, if they set up a rocky and precarious party organization instead of a national organization, Britain would go down. From that point of view he dreaded it for the country.

After all what was there to quarrel about between parties, he asked, that the world should be deprived of the power and prestige of Britain? Was peace a party quarrel? Was private enterprise and the question of resisting a revolutionary policy to overthrow the individual enterprise that had made the country?

With all the emphasis at his command, he said it would be fatal in this hour to return to old party conflicts, until the task of national unity had been accomplished.

It was their task to help in bringing peace to the continent, which for unknown ages had been torn by the savagery of endless wars, so that a fine and virile race could concentrate its resolute energies in a more serene atmosphere and make its contribution toward solving the eternal problems of mankind.

LABOR DELEGATES AT LEGION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Seven hundred delegates have arrived here for the national conference of the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary. More than purely legion and auxiliary questions are to be considered as indicated by the fact that among the delegates are five men appointed to attend as representatives of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The five are Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; William Green of Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Jacob Fischer of Indianapolis, secretary of the Barbers International Union, and E. F. McGrady, a member of the legislative committee of the Federation of Labor.

In announcing the appointments to Hanford Mac Nider, national commander of the Legion, Mr. Gompers said: "It is my hope that out of the meeting will come a thorough understanding of the United Mine Workers of both organizations—something, as you suggest, that will be a message to ex-service men all over the country. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor who will meet with you are imbued with the same thoughts as myself, therefore I am anticipating, with greatest confidence, a most happy outcome of the conference with you and your associates."

CHILE AND PERU AGREE TO PARLEY

SANTIAGO, Chile.—(By The Associated Press)—Acceptance by both Chile and Peru of the United States Government's invitation for them to send representatives to Washington in an attempt to reach an agreement regarding execution of the unfulfilled clauses of the Treaty of Ancon has revived interest here in the negotiations begun several weeks ago, when Chile invited Peru to participate in a plebiscite to determine the sovereignty of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

A series of notes were exchanged by the two countries outlining their views in the 40 years' controversy. The diplomatic exchanges were broken off when Chile charged Peru with perpetrating the invasion to a plebiscite and with rejecting arbitration. Peru took the stand that the plebiscite clause was not the only one in the Treaty of 1883 which had not been fulfilled and suggested an appeal to an arbitrator as to whether the treaty had been violated and how such violations could be made amends for.

RUSSIAN TRADE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Much Interest Centers Upon Formation at Genoa of International Corporation to Aid in the Restarting of Business

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Both in political and business circles here there is being displayed an over-increasing interest in the formation of the international corporation which will form the basis of discussions at the Genoa conference. Before the break-up of the Cannes meeting there had been formed an international committee comprised of two representatives from each of the allied nations, including Holland and Scandinavia. This committee is proceeding with the foundation work of the scheme which will be presented to the heads of the allied nations, when they meet on March 8 at Genoa. Although the international corporation will be wholly a business concern, there are certain preliminary matters of a political nature that must needs be settled by the heads of the allied governments before the corporation can function with the assurance of international support.

Almost unexampled importance is attached to operation of this corporation, for it is confidently felt that, if the hearty support of all nations is forthcoming, it will be possible to re-establish and recognize trade with Russia, the smallness of which at present forms a stumbling block to the commerce of Europe and America.

Russian Government's Debts

Providing the Russian delegates to the conference are empowered and willing to accept full responsibilities for the debts of the present and former Russian governments, the allied powers will agree to grant de jure recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. De facto recognition has already been conceded by virtue of the Russo-British trade agreement. But so far full admittance to the country of nations has been withheld mainly on account of the steady refusal on the part of Moscow to accept the responsibilities contracted by the former Muscovite governments.

Raymond Poincaré has made it clear in his opening ministerial speech that France will only participate in the Genoa conference on condition that it is of a purely economic character. In British official circles it is pointed out that, while every effort will be made to insure the corporation being founded on a purely industrial basis, it is unavoidable that the preliminary steps should be of a political nature.

The relations between Russia and the rest of the world must be settled, and this can only be accomplished through ordinary diplomatic channels, therefore, if the French Government decides to hold aloof, though it will be cause for much regret the conference will nevertheless proceed with its work of establishing the international corporation.

Attitude of Washington

Great interest is being centered on the view that will be taken in Washington of Italian invitation to the conference. Both for the benefit of Russia and Europe generally, to say nothing of her own financial interests in any scheme for reopening trade, it is thought essential that America must be represented there.

Whatever Washington may think as regards the political nature of the meeting, it is almost certain that American business men will be fully alive to the possibilities and advantages that will accrue to a joint international undertaking of this kind.

Apart from the urgent necessity of affording relief to the starving population of Russia, there must also be taken into consideration the vital need of reestablishing trade throughout the world. Naturally those nations that are willing to incur the financial risk will make some very necessary stipulations as regards the flow of goods that pass over the rehabilitated Russian railways or by other means of transport.

This, it is pointed out in British industrial circles, does not mean the establishment of monopolies on trade with Russia, but it does mean that the first in the field will have unequal opportunities. This alone, it is hoped, will be fully recognized by business men on the other side of the Atlantic, likewise the advantage that is to be gained by cooperating with institutions that have wide experience of the intricacies of Russian and central European trade.

Desire for American cooperation is not so much the outcome of the need for her financial assistance, as it is to see both the North and South American republics take an active interest in the reconstruction and reopening of trade in Europe.

The formation of this corporation, and the scope it covers, is looked upon by students of economics here as the most gigantic scheme ever planned in the annals of international finance. It has, it is believed, been removed from the realms of speculation and shows every indication of becoming a going concern in the near future.

MANITOBA SOCIALIST PARTY DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A new shake-up in Labor's political organizations has just taken place in Manitoba. The Manitoba branch of the Socialist Party of Canada has been disbanded, and in its place a branch of the Workers Party of Canada has blossomed forth. As most of the members of the

Socialist Party also were members of the One Big Union, Winnipeg's radical workers' organization, it is reported that the One Big Union may disappear as a result of a disagreement among its Socialist members over the formation of a Workers Party branch.

Coincident with these developments comes the announcement of another attempt to organize a Manitoba branch of the Canadian Labor Party. This party was formed in Winnipeg during the Trades and Labor Congress in August, 1921, but the formation of a branch in Manitoba met with very little success. This was due partly to the division of Labor which followed the general strike of 1919, but chiefly to the withdrawal of most of the leaders prominent during the strike from the main body of Labor and the resultant formation of the Independent Labor Party. This party, admittedly representing the "intelligentsia" of Manitoba labor, was more radical in its views than that which gave it birth, the Dominion Labor Party, whose members comprised the older organized labor unions. The membership of the Independent Labor Party, on the other hand, included most of the membership of the radical One Big Union organization.

WINTER CROPS BELOW ESTIMATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Crop conditions in the Northern Hemisphere were reported on Saturday by the Agricultural Department to be still "quite variable" while the harvestings in the Southern Hemisphere were said to be in general slightly below estimates.

While the harvesting of wheat in Argentina was said to be making good progress, recent reports, the department stated, were less optimistic than earlier ones as to the probable yield. The crop was said to be of generally good quality, however, with the area planted estimated at approximately a million acres less than for the preceding year.

Harvesting the Australian wheat crop, now practically completed, also was expected to show some reduction, it was said, from the first official estimate of 146,614,000, which is approximately equal to the 1920-21 crop. The condition of winter wheat was reported to be generally good throughout the eastern and northern section of the United States and also Canada, but was described as poor in most of the southwestern states. Winter rye conditions were reported to be very good in this country.

Winter crops were said to be showing some deterioration in Germany and irregular growth in France, due to drought, while they were reported as favorable in Hungary and several neighboring states.

The rice crops of both India and Egypt were reported as promising and to be considerably in excess of those of last year.

TRADE TREATY WITH GERMANY DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Government is holding up, for the time being, the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with Germany. The Merchants Association recently offered to the State Department its cooperation in such negotiation. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has replied that the negotiation has been deferred in view of the existing agreement between the United States and Germany.

"This is due to the fact," wrote Mr. Hoover, "that in our treaty with Germany we especially reserved the rights and prerogatives conferred upon the allied and associated powers by the Treaty of Versailles, and after mature consideration, it was believed that the clauses in this treaty would protect the interests of American business without entering into a special commercial treaty."

"Perhaps there are cases of hardship on American business caused by this procedure, and in that case I would very much appreciate your letting me have any information on the subject. Your suggestions as to procedure when special commercial treaties are negotiated are very valuable and I shall not overlook them when the matter comes up."

CALIFORNIA CROPS SEVERELY DAMAGED

LOS ANGELES, California.—Extensive damage to the citrus crop of southern California has been done by the extreme cold weather, according to orchardists. Their estimates range from 60 per cent destruction down to 20 per cent.

Horticulturists say that an estimate of 25 per cent crop reduction would be conservative. The money value, they said, was difficult to set, but would run well into the millions. Market gardens also felt the loss but this was far less serious. Much tender shrubbery and foliage around the homes here also was blighted by the cold.

GRADUATED TAX ON GIFTS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A graduated gift tax, ranging from 1 per cent on amounts exceeding \$1000, to 25 per cent on gifts in excess of \$10,000,000, is proposed in a bill introduced by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

The estate tax, Mr. Frear said, is avoided in many instances by distribution of property gifts. A gift tax can be put into effect without a constitutional amendment, he declared, adding that it would "materially aid the estate tax in reducing large fortunes now tending to create a class of idle rich."

CHICAGO WANTS RATE PREFERENCE

Association of Commerce Gives Position It Is to Take Before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Its Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—If rates are reduced on trans-continental freight shipments and increased on shipments to or from interior points, according to the request of railroads who want to compete with coastwise steamships, the middle west will be unable to compete for general business with the coasts.

This is the position to be taken by the Chicago Association of Commerce before the Interstate Commerce Commission at hearings in New York this week on freight rates as between seaports and interior cities. The dispute has been one of long standing since the Panama Canal opened up water lanes for shipments around the continent.

Rates are sufficiently high, according to the freight traffic committee of the association, to warrant grading down, not only on transcontinental shipments, but also on interior points of origin and destination. Whatever orders are made as to carload lots should apply also to less than carload lots, the committee contends.

With regard to the present situation, it is pointed out that during the war the water borne traffic between New York and other ports on the Atlantic coast and ports on the Pacific coast practically disappeared, because of the demand for vessels in the Atlantic transport service.

While war conditions prevailed, the carriers were permitted by the Railroad Administration to make large increases in their rates to and from Pacific points. They also were ordered to make rates to Pacific coast points the maxima at intermediate points, the latter adjustment having been demanded for a long time by communities in what is known as the Rocky Mountain territory, says the committee.

After the war, the use of the Panama Canal for freight purposes was gradually restored. A number of steamship lines are now engaged in this traffic, the number being sufficient to furnish real competition for the railroads. Rates published by the ocean carriers on this route are about 40 per cent less than overland figures. These rates are available for those who can offer a considerable cargo, such shippers being able to make a private contract at very favorable figures.

Because of this situation, the railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for what they term "fourth section relief," that is, authority to reduce the rates to coast ports where there is competition with the steamship lines, and to recoup themselves by charging higher rates on the same goods destined for interior points. This question is now before the commission, and it is upon this that the final hearing is to take place during the coming week.

Rail Prosperity Needed

Credit Men Ask Large Power for the Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The railroads as commercial conduits must be treated with a view to national welfare and not for the welfare of any particular section alone, according to a letter just sent to Congress by the National Association of Credit Men.

The association believes that five ideals are involved in the treatment of this important problem: that no limitation shall be imposed by Congressional action upon the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit rates which are fair to the public, and, nearly as may be, yield income sufficient to attract capital for adequate improvement and additions; that where federal and state authorities conflict, the federal authority shall control; that the Interstate Commerce Commission be held free from every type of political pressure in revision of rates; that adjustments of the Railway Labor Board to income requirements be in conformity with the determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that there be established a better understanding with the public of the relations of the railway systems to national prosperity and the need of defending them from the attacks of particular interests.

SENATE PASSES THE RAIL MILEAGE BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission would be directed to order railroads to issue mileage books, under a bill passed on Saturday by the Senate and sent to the House. The measure would leave to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to prescribe "fair and reasonable rates."

The measure, as passed, was a substitute offered by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, for the original bill, which provided for 5000-mile books at 2 1/2 cents per mile. The Senate adopted an amendment, providing for books from 1000 to 5000 miles, and struck out a clause to provide mileage books for travel within a state.

SPAIN RELEASES AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advices from American diplomatic officials in Spain received at the State Department on Saturday stated that all American members of the Spanish Foreign Legion had been released

from service with that organization and were awaiting transportation to the United States. It was said that the department would do everything possible to assist those Americans in getting home, but officials acknowledged that the case presented a serious problem in view of the rather limited facilities for affording relief.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN FARM CONFERENCE

Mr. Harding Will Address Convention Which Is Alleged by Some to Have Been Convened as Offset to Farm Bloc Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Agricultural Conference will open in Washington today. President Harding has been accused by Democratic senators of playing politics by instituting the conference as a means of breaking the influence of the farm bloc in Congress. On the other hand, the President in his letter to Secretary Wallace asking him to call the representatives of agricultural interests to Washington, placed the necessity on the basis of finding a way out of the depression afflicting agriculture and especially in bringing together the farmer, the railroad man, the distributor and others concerned in getting food from the farm to the consumer.

President Harding will address the delegates when they assemble today and is expected to strike the keynote of the Administration's policy in regard to agriculture, and indirectly at least to answer the criticisms launched at him for seeking to gain a political advantage by taking the conference in hand through a conference of this sort, which will seek to prove to the people at large his deep interest in agriculture and to develop a program by which agriculture and industry may be joined for general prosperity.

Recent Farm Victory

If this was a coup planned by Mr. Harding he could not be blamed for testing the efficacy of it, since the irritation of members of Congress from non-agricultural districts at the activity of the farmers' bloc has been increasing, and unless something was done to allay suspicion on both sides the Administration might soon have an embarrassing situation on its hands, with an election looming ahead.

Only this last week the farm bloc scored a victory in the passage of a bill by the Senate providing for an increase in the size of the Federal Reserve Board, the President having assured the men in charge of it that he would appoint a farmer as the additional member, in direct opposition to the view held by the Secretary of the Treasury that the board should be no larger and that there should be no obligation to recognize a group by the appointment of a farmer than of a mechanic.

"The conference faces a gigantic task," said a statement made public by Secretary Wallace yesterday. "All phases of the present agricultural situation will come up for consideration, and it will be the duty of the conference to study their causes and make recommendations for their relief. Out of this, it is expected, will be brought forth a more definite national agricultural policy for the future that will prevent a repetition of the present misfortunes and lead to a more intelligent production to meet the needs of the nation as a whole."

Conference Plans

"Five days are provided for the conference to accomplish the work intrusted to it, but the time may be extended if necessary. From the opening by President Harding at 10:30 on Monday morning, until the adjournment, the last of the week, the slogan of the delegates will be 'Full speed ahead.' With the exception of the reception of the delegates by the President and Mrs. Harding Monday night, the conference will work night and day, with practically no time for recreation or the usual sightseeing excursions."

"The opening address by the President will be followed by an address of welcome by Secretary Wallace outlining the purpose of the conference. After a general survey of agricultural prices and the present situation by Sydney Anderson, chairman of the joint congressional Committee on Agricultural Inquiry, committees will be appointed, and the business session will begin."

"To lay the ground work for the deliberations of the conference, the farming situation of the big agricultural regions of the country will be represented by a farmer for each of them."

BUENOS AIRES TO SUE LONDON BANKERS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—(By The Associated Press)—The municipality of Buenos Aires has decided to take legal action in London against the British firm of Baring Bros. for the sum of £1,230,150, claimed to be the undelivered half of a loan contracted in January, 1914. The bankers contend, it is said, that the other half of the loan was to have been delivered by a German syndicate, which after the outbreak of the war failed to deliver it. The bankers claim that the municipality must collect the disputed sum from the German syndicate. The municipality, however, contends it contracted the loan solely from Baring Bros., to which firm it has since paid interest regularly on the full amount of the loan.

COLLUSION IN RATE-MAKING CHARGED

Senator LaFollette Declares Farm Bureau Chief Is "Lined Up" With Railroad and Industry to Influence Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The possibility of friction in the solid phalanx of the agricultural forces in Washington which have carried all before them in the legislation of the past 12 months loomed up last night when Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, made public a letter charging that the American Farm Bureau Federation had entered into an agreement with the railroads and the manufacturers to modify the legislative program of the farm bloc in Congress.

In a letter addressed to J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Senator LaFollette cites the minutes of an alleged secret meeting which he charges was held here on December 9, in which the representatives of the federation, including Mr. Howard, had participated and as a result of which an agreement was reached to modify the legislation proposed in Congress to repeal the guaranty section of the Esch-Cummins Act and to restore the power of the state commissions over intrastate rates and car service.

When Senator LaFollette originally introduced on the floor of the United States Senate that a secret conference had been held, Mr. Howard sent an open letter refuting the charge and declaring that the American Farm Bureau Federation had in no way compromised on its program of legislation for farm relief.

Secret Conference in December

In his answer, Mr. LaFollette produced minutes of the meeting to show that not a single word appeared in the press about it until nine or 10 days after it was held and that the conference left it to the counsel of the Association of Manufacturers as to whether or not a statement should be made to the press. The Wisconsin Senator states that no statement was ever made.

According to the charges made by the Senator, the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange were represented in the conference of December 9, along with the special committee of railroad executives, headed by W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a special committee representing the manufacturers.

The two issues before the conference were the bill in Congress providing for the repeal of the guaranty section of the Esch-Cummins Act and the Capper bill, restoring to the state commissions their power over the regulation of state railroad matters. Senator LaFollette cites the minutes of the conference to show that the Farm Bureau Federation heads agreed not to interfere with the guaranty section of the act except as to remove a proviso which was due to expire by its own limitation on March 1, 1922, that is, the clause fixing the rate at 5 1/2 per cent for two years, after March 1, 1920.

Guaranty Section to Stand

In other words the Senator said Mr. Howard agreed to let the guaranty section consisting of 222 lines stand except for seven lines which would automatically drop. He then pointed to the resolution adopted by the federation at its annual convention in Atlanta, on November 23, when the repeal of Section 15A in its entirety was advocated. This resolution said: "We denounce the principle of guaranteeing income upon fixed valuation to the railroads of the United States and ask the repeal of Section 15A of the Esch-Cummins law."

On the question of restoring the power of state commissioners, the federation adopted at the same time this resolution: "We urge that Congress restore full rights of railroad commissioners as existed before the war."

This is what the Capper bill seeks to do. Senator LaFollette declared that the federation agreed with the railroad executives not to interfere with the powers given the Interstate Commerce Commission under the interpretation of the Transportation Act over the regulation of car service in the states and agreed to serve on a committee with the representatives of the roads and the manufacturers to redraft the Capper bill. If the federation, Mr. LaFollette stated, is willing to perpetuate the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the two instances cited there is nothing left for the state commissions.

PHILIPPINE BOND ISSUE "URGENT"

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—In a message to the Legislature on Thursday, Governor-General Wood declared a crisis had arisen which had to be met from the general funds of the government in assisting the Philippine National Bank to keep open its doors until certain emergency loans are liquidated. The message says: "It is deemed advisable for the present at least that collections of all government revenues be deposited in the insular Treasury instead of in the Philippine National Bank and that the bank shall not issue further emergency or other circulation notes. The urgency is great, not to protect government interests in the bank but to meet current expenses of government which are not being covered by incoming revenues. For this purpose, I recommend the passage of a bill providing for the issue of \$5,000,000 of Philippine Government bonds."

Both houses of the Legislature passed the proposed bill providing for a \$5,000,000 bond issue, but it must go to conference before final passage. It is expected the bond issue will relieve the crisis.

RAIL EXECUTIVES MEET TO DISCUSS POLICIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Committees to represent both sides in railroad wage controversies on the eastern, southern and western districts, similar to those in operation during the war, were recommended by a meeting of 100 railroad executives held here on Saturday night.

According to T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the meeting, the opinion expressed in the resolution does not mean the railroads will abandon their policies to urge reductions in wages and working rules and conditions affecting costs.

The purpose of the meeting was stated to be that of working out methods for negotiations with the four-train service brotherhoods on rules and working conditions in the various regions. They seek, it was said, to eliminate friction and enable both sides, if necessary, to disagree amicably and pass their differences on to the United States Railroad Labor Board. This movement is said to be the result of conferences held with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in Washington, last week.

Some of the railroad leaders present were J. L. Lancaster, receiver for the Texas & Pacific Railroad; H. E. Byrum, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Lines; C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central; J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island; Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific, and W. H. Finley, president of the Chicago & Northwestern.

SENATE VOTES FOR ARCHIVES BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By approving an appropriation of \$500,000 for a site for an archives building in Washington, the Senate has taken the first step to afford a safe repository for the invaluable records of the government.

Action by the Senate was taken after a plea made by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, who said the cost of renting quarters where the records are now being stored in basements and lofts would be greater than the cost of the building.

"I do not ask an elaborate building, made of marble, covered with statues and with all the pillars of ancient Greece and Rome reproduced," said Senator Smoot. "I would like to see a large structure, fireproof and substantial, that will serve the purpose of the government for the next 100 years."

In reporting the Treasury Department supply bill to the Senate, the item for the archives building site was omitted. It is understood that the House will agree to restore it.

CASE OF ETHICS FOR REAL ESTATE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Better understanding of the functions, duties and obligations of real estate brokers, which will be helpful to the public as well as the brokers, is the object of a code of ethics which has been formally adopted by the brokers' board of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. The code sets forth the relations which should exist between real estate brokers and their clients and customers as well as between brokers themselves. It gives a concise statement of the quality of service which the public has the right to expect from reputable brokers. It also points out the way in which brokers should work with each other when such cooperation will accomplish the results desired by those who deal with them. Employment, authority and responsibility are the points emphasized in part one; while cooperation, fairness and service are emphasized in part two.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The state textbook commission finds that the majority of the books used in the grammar grades of the public schools are unsatisfactory and so reports to the state board of education, which will consider the commission's recommendations during February. The commission's powers are only recommendatory. The absence from the list of books recommended of Muzzey's history, a textbook which has drawn fire from a number of sources within the state, and which is now in use in 53 of the 100 counties, is not significant, inasmuch as the textbook commission is not called upon to pass on high school histories.

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marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Tidal Streams of the English Channel

The tidal streams of the English Channel are some of the most complicated in the world, and to a seaman coming from a tideless water such as the Mediterranean must be most exasperating. He has, to face the fact that when he has set his course his ship will be borne out of it in a direction, and at a speed, which he can only guess at. Moreover, the direction and strength of the tidal stream may vary a hundred times as he proceeds up Channel. Midstream and inshore streams run differently, and the French stream differs from the English stream opposite. Every bight and headland have special streams of their own. Near the Isle of Wight there are double tides, where the flood runs west instead of east at certain times; and even in mid-Channel there are two complete changes of tidal flow—one between the Start and the Casquets, where the true Channel stream begins, and one off Hastings, where the North Sea stream begins. The meeting places of these tides are not fixed, but travel backward and forward over long distances. It must, of course, be remembered that these streams change four times in the 24 hours, and that they do not change at the same time at any two places.

The whole Channel is, of course, very carefully surveyed for strength, direction and changes of the tidal stream. The times of tide change are indicated on the charts; and the direction of the stream at different states of the tide can be ascertained. But even then allowance must be made for the difference between spring and neap tides.

The nature of tidal streams may be explained more concretely if we suppose ourselves to be navigating a small ship—say about the size of the Mayflower—from an American port to London. In the Atlantic Ocean there is no tidal stream, although there are currents due to other causes. Before landfall is made at the entrance to the English Channel, however, the influence of the tidal stream will be felt. The stream here is constantly changing in direction, making a complete circuit of the compass during the 12½-hour tide. For convenience Channel tides are always referred to the state of the tide at Dover. When it is high water at Dover, the stream at the entrance to the Channel, south of the Scillys, is running west. It then swings through north to east at the time of low water at Dover. As the tide rises, at Dover the stream is swinging through south to west.

Once past the Lands End the ship will experience a mixed tide, partly affected by the true Channel stream further up and partly by the circular stream in the offing just described. The true Channel tide begins between the Start and the Casquets, and the vessel can now reckon on being carried eastward while the tide is rising at Dover and westward on the ebb at Dover. Avoiding the Gulf of St. Malo and the Baie de la Seine, we will suppose that the ship calls at Southampton. In the narrow waters of the Solent she will find a very strong stream, which near Yarmouth runs about four miles an hour. Here is also a double tide, due to the fact that the last of the Channel flood tide runs up Spithead to Portsmouth and ebbes down the Solent to the Needles. This causes two high waters within half an hour of each other. The times of high water and the set of the streams vary considerably from place to place and from one side of the Solent to the other. In a light wind a small sailing ship has little chance here against the tide. Coming up to Southampton she must anchor to let the ebb run out.

After calling at Southampton, the ship comes down Southampton Water again and passes Calshot banks eastward toward Portsmouth and Sealea. The flood tide carries her, and she will find about two hours before Spithead till she begins to run against her. This back flow will be felt till past Sealea Bill. The bill is an example of a headland with a strong stream running round it. The course for a smallish boat is through the Looe Stream, a channel 18 to 20 feet deep through the Owers shoals. The Owers extend in a great triangular patch southward of the bill for many miles. In this deep channel of the Looe the tide races very fiercely, like water through the lock gates of a river. From Sealea eastward the streams are slower, as the Channel bed is well scoured out and there are few shoals. The influence of the Isle of Wight also

ceases to be felt. It must be remembered, however, that the times of high and low water will continually change as the ship keeps on her course. It will be found that the inshore stream turns before the stream on the offing, at places as much as two hours earlier; so that by keeping inshore toward low water the ship can catch an inshore flood stream two hours before the main stream turns further out, and by edging further out as the tide rises the navigator will keep his tide for two hours after the inshore stream has begun to set back. This, however, has its dangers with a sailing ship, for if the wind should fall off when the tide begins to run out the ship will be carried back on the ebb without possibility of anchoring.

At the western entrance to Dover Strait, on a line between Beachy Head and the River Somme, the true Channel tide ceases and the influence of the North Sea tide is felt. What is spoken of as the "Intermediate Stream" runs through the Strait between the North Sea and the Channel streams. The longshore sailor's rule is to make Fairlight, near Hastings, about high water. He says that the tide changes here, and that, arriving here on the top of the Channel flood he will catch the first of the North Sea ebb and be carried on eastward to Dover.

As a matter of fact the actual meeting and separation of the two streams is not nearly so simple an affair. After high water at Dover, when the tide begins to fall, the line of separation of the two streams is off Beachy Head, but as the ebb goes on the dividing line creeps further and further east, until by low water at Dover it is off the North Foreland. The North Sea and Channel streams then cease running, but the intermediate stream in the Strait continues to run westward. After low water, at the beginning of the flood, both North Sea and Channel streams are set toward Dover and the North Sea stream then runs with the intermediate stream westward, meeting the Channel stream at Beachy Head. The meeting place changes (like the line of separation) eastward, till at high water at Dover it is off the North Foreland.

The result of all these complications is that high and low water do not correspond with the change in the direction of the stream on this coast. The sailor's rule is: "From two hours before high water till four hours after the tide runs eastward at Dover." If the ship catches the young ebb off Fairlight and is carried east with it, she will have only four knots fair tide, unless she is making between eight and nine knots. The further east she gets the later she can carry the eastward stream.

A small sailing ship cannot do this. With a fair wind she can run on over a foul tide, but with a light or head wind she must anchor. Through the Strait the stream runs strongly, as would be expected through a narrow and shallow channel. Rounding the South Foreland the ship enters the Downs, between the coast and the Goodwin sands, and passing the Gull Lightship heads northeast through the Gull stream and rounds the Longnose buoy off the North Foreland. At the North Foreland the ship passes out of the region of the intermediate stream and enters the North Sea area.

If she rounds Longnose about three hours after high water at Dover she will find the ebb pouring out of the Thames against her, and will have hard work to run over it. The flood up the river will not make until four hours before high water at Dover, but in running up the river a ship is continually gaining a little because high water is later further up. It is already half-ebb in the estuary when it is high water at London Bridge. This, of course, applies to all tidal rivers.

CANDLELIGHT SKATING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The great incandescent lights, high among the steel girders of the Arena roof, went out one by one. The candle shone in the center of the ice like a fallen constellation on a moonless night. Slowly quiet filtered through the thousands of spectators, only to be broken by the sound of charging cavalry, drums, bugles and musketry fire which burst from the band.

A hitherto unnoticed door opened and out came the skater. For one moment he stood on tiptoe, a slim figure in black tights, poised as if to acknowledge the welcoming applause. Then off he sprang into ever quickening circles. Small circles they were, made with many vigorous strokes to give him needed momentum. With a jump, a leap, a swerve and another jump, he plunged in among the candles. The constellation twinkled between his feet. Before the audience could draw a second breath he was out again, circling the oval with a giant's stride. But soon he concentrated on short swifts backward and forward, now on an outer edge of his skate, now on an inner. This time he cut an intricate pattern. One could not see, yet one imagined the lace-work of the elaborate rose, dear to the hearts of fancy skaters, growing beneath the flying steel. So again and again he found his way over and through the rows of candles.

Then a spotlight cast a flood of radiance on the open ice, and he appeared in the midst of it, spinning round and round on one toe. Both feet were well together at the start when he was standing upright, but one leg shot straight out before him as he spun lower and lower until he was whirling around with his body scarcely three inches above the ice. At last, with even greater speed, he unwound—much like a black pinwheel set on end. He stopped himself with a jerk as abruptly as a boy stops a top by picking it up. While the first applause burst upon him, he stood on tiptoe again, and then quickly disappeared. The electric lights blinked on, the candles grew pale like stars at dawn.

KNIGHTS OF THE THEATER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Theatrical England is busy discussing the two new theatrical knights. The New Year's Honors List is just out and the names of the two actors chosen for knighthood pour to be those of Gerald du Maurier and Charles Hawtrey.

Charles Hawtrey is closely connected with the historic school of Eton of which his father was a master. He went on the stage young and played at first under the assumed name of Banks, making his debut in "The Colonel," that skit on the aesthetic fad by F. C. Burnand which is now forgotten in the enduring fame of W. S. Gilbert's opera "Patience," which took for its theme the same satiric intention. Hawtrey also played in Anstey's "Vice Versa" and adapted "The Private Secretary," that most successful of farces, from the German, himself playing the part of Douglas Cattermole. His career has included too many parts for mention, but those who only know him as the imperturbable Liar of French farcical comedy

Kiss for Cinderella" or in that fantastically beautiful play, "Dear Brutus"? Moreover, it was Gerald du Maurier who tried to warn Englishmen of the danger of war by producing "An Englishman's Home," a play written for that purpose by his brother, Major du Maurier, and it is he who, as president of the Actors' Orphanage, has, by his able administration, won the regard of the whole profession.

CROOKED PEARL STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
How often you hear strangers say: "Oh, you couldn't get lost in New York City; the streets all run north or south or east or west." However, we know they could get lost on Pearl Street, for 'tis the crookedest street in town.

The most winding way in Damascus is called "The Strait," and, by the same queer rule, Pearl Street ought to have that name, for it was a cow path at the start, and never has lost the windings which those gentle creatures made, as they nibbled to the right and the left in their journeyings



On the opposite corner was Fraunces' Tavern

may be surprised and interested to hear of his remarkably finished and finely judged interpretations of parts in plays of a more literary merit. His Sir Charles Wogan in Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants" is an instance in point, while no one who saw it will ever forget his beautiful interpretation of Lord Algy from R. C. Carton's sympathetic comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy," or his Lord Goring in Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband." Perhaps his biggest success with the English public was made in that original and charming comedy, "A Message from Mars."

Yet, despite the fact that he is perhaps the nearest, most charming and in many ways the most subtle actor on our stage, there are many who are surprised at the choice of Charles Hawtrey for knighthood, and some—these are not the least of his admirers—who are even more surprised at his acceptance of the title! His stage work has not been of the type that we associate with a governmental recognition, as it has been somewhat light in kind for dignity. If knighthood means anything, it should mean that some signal service has been rendered to the world by the proposed recipient of knighthood, and it is not the custom of the English to look on the lighter side of the theater as a national asset. Perhaps the war has slightly changed the current sense of values, and it was realized more clearly now than before that even amusement that has no purpose beyond that of amusing has its use and in times of national trouble may do a work of real merit. From this point of view Charles Hawtrey may well claim honor, if knighthood is an honor. When it was first conferred on Henry Irving, the first actor to receive the recognition, the whole stage felt it an honor and great was the rejoicing. Now nowadays the news of fresh titles is received almost with indifference.

Gerald du Maurier, son of that great black and white artist, George du Maurier, and copartner with Frank Curzon in one of our most prosperous managements, is by one and all deemed the right man for the title. Educated at Harrow, he made his first appearance at the Garrick in "An Old Jew" under the management of Sir John Hare. Gaining his earlier experience with Hare, Forbes Robertson and Herbert Tree, he soon began to attract the attention of the public because of his quiet, easy manner on the stage, so essentially English. He played both Mr. Darling and Captain Hook in the original production of J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan," when Miss Nina Boucicault gave her never-to-be-forgotten performance of the boy who wouldn't grow up, and, having attracted the author's favorable notice, du Maurier then played Pantaloon in the playlet of that name and followed it in 1908 with two performances in two other Barrie plays, both of which had a great success. These plays were, "What Every Woman Knows," in which he was the original John Shand and "The Admirable Crichton," in which he played with great humor as the infinitely lazy Ernest Woolley. Great as has been his success in almost every part he has since undertaken, it is essentially in Barrie plays that Gerald du Maurier has made his most permanent mark. Who will forget him in "A

to and fro along the shore, and among the trees and grasses.

It was one of the first streets that the Dutch burghers laid out in New York. It is now one of the narrowest, darkest, and busiest of all in the city, differing greatly from its initial rural simplicity.

In 1752 this winding path was made into a public road; and 20 years later, it was carefully surveyed, and Pearl Street established. Lots were sold at \$50 each. In 1759 the new street was paved with cobblestones, with the gutter in the center, and no sidewalks.

On the north side of Pearl, between Broad and William, was the Waal, or Sheet Pitt Street, built to protect City Hall, on the corner of Pearl and Coenties Slip, from the washing tides.

The horse-mill, at what is now the corner of South William and Pearl Street, was one of the earliest buildings here. The first church organized in the city held services. In 1633, a simple wooden structure was built on Pearl Street, the first church building on Manhattan Island, not particularly ornate in its architecture. Nine years after it was converted into a warehouse and a new building erected. Just beyond the church, Stephen van Cortlandt, who married Gertrude Schuyler, built her a fine house on the corner of Pearl and Broad Streets. On the opposite corner was Fraunces' Tavern. It was in this inn that Washington made his farewell speech to his officers—December 4, 1783.

Just beyond the tavern was the "Fly Market," whither Indians in canoes and country people in wagons, boats or on horseback, came to exchange goods and food supplies. The change goods and food supplies. The market probably received its name from "Fly," an abbreviation of valley.

Pearl Street, from the city gate to the ferry, was, for a long time, known as "Smith's Valley," being named for the blacksmith on the corner of Maiden Lane, who had a good business because of the number of people that passed his place, coming from Long Island. James Beekman's importing house for European and Indian goods was on Pearl Street.

In 1695, the de Peysters built, opposite Cedar Street, on Pearl, a handsome three-story house. Here Governor Clinton lived, and here, also, Washington later made his headquarters.

Where Franklin Square now is, Pearl Street then opened into a triangle. Here stood the famous Walton House.

This strange, winding street, for many years the "Fifth Avenue" of New York, is now shut in by huge warehouses and office buildings. A large building in Franklin Square was occupied by Harper & Brothers for many years. Opposite it is a bridge pillar, which bears the tablet marking the site of Washington's official residence. Near the bridge, Pearl Street makes another sharp turn, and after a few blocks turns again—almost at right angles. From there to the point in Broadway, where the broad, crooked street ends, the thoroughfare is lined with warehouses and tenements.

The whole street, darkened by the elevated structure and the huge buildings on either side, seems very far removed from the fashionable Sunday promenade and residence street of Revolutionary times.

IN THE FOREST OF CAMBODIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
In the center of Angkor-Thom, the great lost city of Cambodia built by the Brahmins in the ninth century, the Khmers built an immense shrine in honor of their great god Siva. Angkor-Thom at the present day lies deserted and almost submerged by tropical vegetation.

The temple is reached by terraces, guarded by stone lions and Nagas, the temple of the Bayon rising above a dense vegetation that shivers in the cool breeze of dawn. The lions, their heads raised high, their tails resting on their backs, with open jaws armed with long teeth, half squat on their hind legs. The Nagas, whose bodies form the handrails of balustrades, struggle silently with Garuda's, fantastic creatures with vultures' heads, human arms and bodies, tigers' legs and long wings. Mounting steps you reach encircling, ruined galleries; see columns, entirely broken or leaning in all directions, walls covered with thousands of figures in half-relief: men, beasts, objects of all sorts issuing from the stones heaped everywhere. Gates open, leading to dark passages, to long avenues, ending in a spot of dazzling light. . . . Seeing all these cloisters, these rooms, a desire to enter into the labyrinth of the temple seizes you, even if you were to meet some Minotaur in the cavernous halls. . . . Not having Ariadne's thread to lead you, you soon lose your way in the extraordinary structure. The more you see, the more you want to see; ever advancing, you do not wish to turn back. You walk endlessly; the dark palace of Siva continually lengthens as you go forward and seems resolved to keep you within its walls. . . . There is a confusion of dark cloisters, of dens and cells, of a jumble of inclosures and recesses. You almost expect to meet in some of these shadowy retreats high priests in dark robes, trying to solve the problems of the four Vedas.

A Maze of Cloisters

It is only after a long research that you begin to understand the plan of Bayon. It consists of three stories, or rather of three enormous tiers, one above the other, diminishing in size as they increase in height. On the huge bases, the two lower of which are almost square, while the third is cruciform; a maze of cloisters, halls and chapels has been erected, leaving spaces for interior courts and gateways.

Above each door, on every pilaster, on the frames of each window and pediment, in all nooks and corners a stone vegetation rises in volutes, in a confused mass of leaves and tendrils, forming small niches, in which tiny herms, caracole, tiny foxes walk restlessly and dwarfs run before tiny tigers. . . . all these diminutive figures give life to the carved plants and animation to the stone.

On the high wall of cloisters, long bas-reliefs unfold tales of war and peace; armies march to the sound of horns and tom-toms, chiefs roll along in chariots, and cavalry men shake their spears; a little further they meet their foes and battles ensue. . . . their eyes rest on palaces in which young and princes partake of luxurious feasts; dancers and jugglers amuse the nobles, whom you see next watching the feats of duellists. In other galleries you find designs inspired by Hindu legends, and gods with many arms and heads, riding on their emblematic mounts: Siva on a bull, Brahma on a goose, Vishnu on Garuda and Indra on a three-headed elephant. Then domestic scenes give a glimpse of the common life of that ancient people: markets, villages, women fetching water or cooking food, processions of bullock-carts and natives, pigs and oxen, cats and dogs, chickens and pigeons. . . . all filled with life, and caught by the sculptor's chisel in natural and unaffected poses.

Fifty-Two Towers

But the striking decoration of the Bayon is in its 52 towers, raised above gates, at the crossing points of galleries, forming domes, covering chapels and cellars, the whole ornamented by the four colossal heads of Siva, looking toward the four cardinal points of the compass.

The temple's holy-of-holies, in which a gold Linga was probably placed, was found under the greatest of the towers, seen for miles when the jungle had not yet destroyed streets and houses.

Suddenly you find yourself in a great square, where the games and amusements took place in the presence of the King, sitting on a terrace, surrounded by the nobility of his court. This terrace, more than 350 yards long, is reached by five monumental flights of steps. The central one has its outer facing decorated with gigantic Garuda's, supporting at arms' length the weight of the cornice.

The monsters seem to struggle in an endeavor to escape from the clinging stone; they grimace, angered by the resistance they meet; but already the result seems almost certain and, as they lean forward, you expect them at any moment to escape and fly away with ex-

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tended wings. Alternately they have been given heads of tigers or vultures to prevent monotony, and one in every two stands on the necks of three Nagas. Where this decoration ends, two small stairs separate it from a long bas-relief. A number of elephants, almost life-size, walk placidly through the jungle, ridden by mahouts and princes, passing in front of a screen of trees, the branches of which are covered with birds, squirrels and monkeys. This scene stretching for about 300 yards is a marvel of accurate drawing and vigorous execution.

The terrace, used as a tribune in times of popular rejoicings, was also the main entrance to the imperial palace; behind the central entrance are two small courts, separating it from a gateway, a piece of Khmer architecture, marvelous in purity of style. The royal habitations, the galleries and state rooms covered a rectangular space, more than 700 yards in length, and 300 in breadth, inclosed within high walls; but all these structures probably made of wood have vanished; there survives only a pyramidical temple built in laterite and sandstone, about which many legends are told.

The Great Square

The great square of Angkor-Thom reminds one of the Roman Forum, as most of the principal buildings surround it. Facing the palace are 12 small towers reflected in the water of rectangular pools, and near them, two structures of unusual shape have kept their secret through the ages. . . . ambassadors' palaces, warehouses or theaters? No one will ever be able to say which.

The largest building of the town after the Bayon is the Baphon, another temple built in tiers and framed by galleries, which once ended in a towering dome, now only a memory. Its chief interest lies in a decoration, which shows once more the originality, power and ability of the Cambodian sculptors. Everywhere on the walls an abundant fauna plays or rests. All the beasts of the forests are there: elephants, buffaloes, panthers, stags, monkeys and squirrels, peacocks and pelicans, frogs and lizards in life-like perfection. Unfortunately, this temple has been sadly damaged, as much by man as by time and vegetation. Many of its stones were gathered together to form the rough shape of a monument, to replace the missing ones. The work of priests who tried to honor their prophet by this deplorable piece of work. Luckily for Sakys-Munt, this effigy, which remains as a proof of his later followers' bad taste, is not the only one in Angkor-Thom; in a forest clearing sits a Buddha, whose beauty is enhanced by the surroundings; the colossal statue is very impressive, lost in the maze of trunks and branches, with its expression of inner happiness and repose.

Everywhere, small temples and monuments, chapels, cellars and terraces with romantic names, Prah-Pallay, Prah-Pithu, Prasat-Suor-Prest, are strewn within the walls of the capital, now only inhabited by a few native families, living in huts raised on piles and reached by short ladders of bamboo. Ten or 12 of these dwellings are scattered round a pool, in which buffaloes cover their skin with slime; black pigs grunt, searching for food; cats lie curled up in the sun; dogs with sharp ears, looking like small wolves, roam everywhere. Two light carts, drawn by oxen, issue, creaking, from a narrow road cut with the axe. The beasts tread heavily, stopping from side to side, their knees almost knocking one against the other, with heads lowered and two long laments hanging from their nostrils to their dewlaps. A native sits in the cart, driving the animals, and a woman, with empty baskets on her knees. A horseman follows, riding without a saddle or stirrups, looking much like a centaur; long mane and tail streaming in the wind.

The little caravan stops; chickens, led by a proud, long-legged, but scantily feathered cock, find grains on the ground. Young men bring back wood for the fires, maidens carry babies on their haunches, a woman pounds rice, children play, and the old temples, with their towers rising above the trees, recall the ancient beauty of Angkor the great.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Exterminating the Sparrow

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is with profound regret that I notice, in the current bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, an advertisement for a sparrow trap. In spite of the fact that the whole aim and purpose of this society is "the protection of birds," it is apparently seeking, through the advertising in its monthly bulletin, to bring about the wholesale destruction of one kind of bird, which, in spite of all the prejudice aroused against him, has endeavored himself to real bird lovers everywhere.

"Every true bird lover will see the necessity of ridding his place of English sparrows. Unless you do something you will find that they spoil all your pleasure. . . . We have tried out this trap for two years, and have caught so many sparrows that we are tired keeping account. We have caught ever so many in traps that were not set or baited. It happens in this way: in the yard and under a shed where we have them stored, one may get in by accident in the morning; he chirps and attracts others, so that by night we have taken 32 from traps. In the immediate neighborhood we have them well cleared off."

So runs the fuller account of the trap, which may be secured on application to the address given in the Audubon Society's bulletin. Well, some years ago a tremendous raid on the sparrow was made in Hungary, and the bird was almost exterminated. What was the result? Within five years, the country was so infested with insects that a tremendous cry was raised for the reintroduction of the sparrow. There are many other such cases. All this is, however, beside the point. Not a tinge of the hard things that have been said from time to time about the "little fellow in gray and brown" are true, but even if they were all true, any advocacy of his destruction as coming from a society like the Audubon Society would surely be entirely anomalous.

(Signed) HUGH A. STUBBERT KENNEDY, Boston, January, 1922.

The Cow on the Roof

In Devon and Cornwall the inhabitants of little villages which lie close together and are always in friendly rivalry, delight to sharpen their wits at each other's expense by inventing absurd stories, which satirize some peculiarity that every one can recognize under the garb of buffoonery. One such story is told of the cow that grazed on the roof of a church.

Grass having grown on the flat roof of the tower, a meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken to remove it, so the story goes, and those assembled in council were reminded that the cattle that were allowed to stray in the short street and stone-paved lanes kept down all superfluous vegetation, so that it "stands to reason" that a cow would be the most effective destroyer of the grass on the roof. Another variant of the story is that a village in a wild part of the moor in Cornwall was so devoid of pasture that when some tufts of grass appeared on the roof of the church there was much competition for the site as grazing ground.

When the fire blazes with turf and furze in winter and the farmhands gather round, it is only necessary for some one to ask, "Who put the cow to graze on the roof?" for the whole party to rock with laughter.

As modern literature filters into these remote villages some idea of a world unlike their own is borne in upon the readers, and an account in a recent journal of the villages on the Nile where sheep live on the roofs of houses comes as a surprise. Just as the sheep and goats live in the basement of the chalets of Switzerland so the Egyptian sheep and goats are consigned to the roof, and from there find their way up and down the rickety wooden stairs when they go to pasture.

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ANTI-VIVISECTION LEADER ANSWERS

Vice-President of New England Society Replies to Demand That Public Should Accept Medical Profession Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "The medical profession are today asking for absolute freedom to do as they please and are opposed to any kind of legal restriction," said John Sturgis Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, on Sunday at the Boston Public Library in reply to Ernest Harold Baynes' demand that the public should accept the evidence of the members of the medical profession on this question.

Unfitted to Decide Issue

"It is not only because they represent only one group in the community that we cannot leave this question to the medical profession; I will say that, as a group, they are of all groups peculiarly unfitted to decide it. Those who take part in vivisection, that is to say, physiologists and men engaged in research work, are scientific men first, and there is no group in the community which is more likely to be biased on this question by scientific zeal than are these men. I also believe it to be that a very considerable proportion of the medical profession, that is to say, those who are practicing physicians and surgeons, know little more about the subject than any of us, but take what is told to them on authority.

"In the vote of medical men taken by the American Humane Association, 19 per cent of those who replied signed a statement in which they said that sentiment has no place in the physiological laboratory, that animals have no rights that man is called upon to notice or respect, and that vivisection may be used to any extent desired by any experimenter, no matter what degree of extreme or prolonged pain it may involve. If there are even a small number of practicing vivisectors, or men of influence in the laboratory and in the medical profession generally who hold this opinion, what reason have we to suppose that the question of humanity will enter into the treatment of animals used for experimental purposes, or that we can get the truth about it?"

Statement Signifies Nothing

"Mr. Baynes' statement that the suffering in research laboratories is so little compared with the pain and discomfort from which human beings and animals are saved, that it becomes insignificant, signifies absolutely nothing. If one has obtained an exaggerated view of the utility of vivisection, then extreme pain suffered by animals will certainly be looked upon as insignificant."

Taking up the statements made concerning the position of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, formerly Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, the speaker referred to the fact that those in favor of vivisection claim that Dr. Bigelow spoke of vivisection before the days of anesthetics. Mr. Codman then referred to a collection of Dr. Bigelow's writings, published in 1900, and called "Surgical Anesthesia," containing his annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 7, 1871, 25 years after the discovery of ether. In this address Dr. Bigelow referred to the "horror of vivisection." Even later documents on the subject by Dr. Bigelow were quoted.

Mr. Codman quoted from a memorial of Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. W. T. Councilman, Dr. H. C. Ernst and other members of the Association of American Physicians against Senate Bill regulating Vivisection in the District of Columbia, May 4, 1898, as follows: "Unnecessary and offensive in the highest degree would it be, by legislation of any kind, to attempt to conduct or control, how, and by whom, and for what purpose and under what conditions and upon what animals in the laboratory, experiments should be made. The decision in these matters should be left wholly to those in charge of these institutions."

Experiments on Human Beings

The speaker paid considerable attention to records of experiments on human beings, papers read before medical associations, published in medical journals and to be found in the medical libraries, experiments condoned by the spokesmen of the medical profession. In particular he mentioned a pamphlet issued by the American Medical Association in 1914, known as "Defense of Research Pamphlet," No. 26.

"I certainly know of no better evidence of the complete incapacity of the present spokesmen of the medical profession to decide for the people a moral question of this kind, and if I were today a member of the profession and were familiar with the experiments referred to in this pamphlet, I would blush for shame to be so misrepresented."

In closing Mr. Codman said: "I appeal to the doctors to unite and stand up in revolt against such experiments no matter how instructive the latter might be. But the moment has also

arrived for society to take its own measures of self-protection against those zealots of science who have ceased to distinguish between their brothers and guinea pigs, without waiting for the faculty to emerge from its lethargy."

REPUBLICANS SEEK PARTY HARMONY

Attempt to End Differences on Foreign Debt and Bonus Bills Necessary, It Is Considered, in View of Coming Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While the Senate is prepared to take up the allied debt refunding bill today with a view to its early passage, Republican leaders in both houses are renewing strenuous efforts to arrive at some degree of party harmony on questions affecting the general legislative program.

At the proposal of Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, the Administration's spokesman in the House, joint conferences of the steering committees of the two houses will be held during the week. Mr. Mondell is anxious for Congress to finish the major portion of its work speedily, so that members can drop the bulk of unimportant matters and go back to mending political fences at home by May 30.

Most of the Senate leaders, however, regard this as too optimistic a forecast and are looking toward a session that will continue well into the summer.

Debt Bill Disagreement

Mr. Mondell thinks perhaps the two houses could pass the tariff, bonus and revenue bills in time for the House to adjourn, at any rate, leaving the Senate in special session to take care of the treaties growing out of the Conference which President Harding will submit for ratification. This could be done under the rules, and there are some who believe it to be a satisfactory solution of the problem that confronts Congress with a general election scheduled in the fall.

There is urgent need for party harmony if the tariff and the bonus bills are to be passed before the primaries. Democratic leaders are making the task of harmonizing the differences in the Republican ranks the more difficult by keeping to the forefront the breach between the Administration and the Republican members of the House. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who makes a thrust at the Administration at every opportunity, is the latest to disturb the political waters in the Senate in this respect.

The failure of the Republican conference to agree to semi-annual payments of interest on the \$11,000,000 owing to the United States, in drafting the refunding bill, will be a source of embarrassment during consideration of the measure on the floor of the Senate. It will be remembered that a majority of the Finance Committee accepted this provision in reporting the bill to the Senate more than a week ago. Now that the Republican conference has reversed this action, the Democrats who originally sponsored it and a number of senators like William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, are asking why it was done. It is sure to stir up a lively contest.

Parties Are Divided

Thus far the Republicans of both houses, and the Democrats, too, for that matter, are unable to get together on the terms of the soldiers' bonus bill. A bill of some sort, they realize, must be jammed through Congress before the polls open for the congressional primaries.

Failure of the Senate Republicans to reach a satisfactory agreement has led the Republican leaders to take matters into their own hands. A caucus of Republicans will be held on Wednesday. While the Ways and Means Committee is expected to meet some time during the week to consider methods of financing the bonus, the caucus probably will take a definite stand on that phase of the question that is causing worry both at the Treasury Department and in Congress.

To raise the money necessary for the bonus without further taxation is what everybody in Congress would like to be able to do. But considered from every angle it is almost impossible to escape some degree of taxation to meet the initial payments.

It would take a year, perhaps two, to realize a substantial sum from the sale of British bonds or from the collection of interest on foreign debts, and in the meanwhile leaders at the Capitol believe it would be a political mistake to pass a bonus bill without making provision for some sort of immediate payment. There is where the vexatious question of a temporary sales tax comes in.

PUBLIC RECREATION CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
LONG BEACH, California — Public recreation grounds and a municipal automobile camp will be opened by the city before February 1, on the 125 acres of ground formerly occupied by the Virginia Country Club. A five-year lease has been negotiated with the owners of the property, the Alamosa Land Company. Tennis courts, ball field, and athletic track will be provided. The golf course, already in fair condition, will be improved, as will the club house. The automobile camp will be established in the 14-acre eucalyptus grove adjacent to the club grounds proper. Water, gas, and electricity are all provided on the grounds. The Virginia Country Club has moved into a handsome new clubhouse in Los Gatos, and has one of the best golf courses in southern California.

AMERICAN STAND AT GENOA IS FORECAST

Balancing of European Budgets Through Arms Reduction and Reparations Settlement, Urged by High Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Unsettled conditions in European countries, inflated currencies, large standing armies breeding apprehension, the unsatisfactory situation as regards a reasonable agreement on German reparations payment, and the unbalanced budgets resulting from these factors, must be removed before there is any hope of economic peace and sound reconstruction.

This, in effect, is the finding of the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission, which met here on January 21 to consider economic conditions and the causes that are primarily responsible for the chaos in international currencies and the unsettled conditions in world trade and commerce.

The conclusions of the American section, of which Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is chairman, are known to be in accord with the view of the Harding Administration, and therefore reflect accurately the attitude which this government will assume when the European situation is taken up at the Genoa conference.

British-American Accord

In the main, the findings accord with the statement of the European situation set forth by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in his London address on Saturday, and establish the fact that the United States and Great Britain are in accord on the causes of European economic disorder and political apprehensions.

The conclusions have been transmitted to the other sections of the commission and carry an unequivocal statement to the effect that the American exchange and business is so closely linked with the European situation that the latter is the pivot of the triangle, "the weak, disturbed and unstable storm center in international trade and finance," which constitutes the prime obstacle on the road to normal conditions.

Two conditions must be met, according to the statement of the American section, if the European tangle is to be solved. These are:

1. German reparations payment must be put on a basis within the practical power of the German people to pay, and which will lead to a definite flow of economic strength to the rehabilitation of devastated countries.

2. Land armaments on the continent of Europe must be reduced, not only in order to restore the distorted currencies and to balance the budgets of the different countries but also to eliminate the feeling of apprehension that results from these armaments. This is in direct line with Mr. Lloyd George's warning against the rumors of aggression that are keeping Europe in a ferment.

Reparations Settlement

Referring to the prime importance of the adjustment of reparations and the reduction of standing armies, the statement said in part:

"A review of Europe's situation, the weak, disturbed and unstable storm center in international trade and finance, draws up to the inevitable conclusion that there can be no stabilization of exchange upon any footing until there is a cessation of inflation in the principal continental states. Inflation is the result of unbalanced budgets, which themselves are the result of the necessary expenditures upon reconstruction, the unsettled situation of German reparations, the maintenance of land armaments, and increasing debts.

"The German Government is not meeting its reparations obligations by taxation; while other countries are unable to mobilize enough taxable resources to cover their expenditures for reconstruction, for military forces and other purposes.

"There can be no hope of stability in the world's exchange until, in the first place, German reparations payments have been put upon a basis not only securing a definite flow of economic strength into the just task of rehabilitating the devastated countries, but also calculated to be within the practical power of the German people to pay.

Armament Cut Urged

"Furthermore, it is necessary for economic stability that land armament on the Continent of Europe should be reduced. Armies in many states are of such size as to necessitate continuing inflation, either through currency or short time bills. The economic loss in productivity of the nations is not measured alone by the number of men under arms, but by the spirit that surrounds the entire situation.

"The situation in Russia and eastern Europe has also a bearing upon the problem. The total extinction of economic productivity in Russia from an export and import point of view, seriously deranges the economy of western Europe. The slow healing of the economic disruption, due to the creation of new states, cannot be ignored.

"Beyond this again, there arises the question of domestic debt in some of the states of Europe. The increasing volume of these domestic debts under the pressure of unbalanced budgets makes more and more uncertain the point at which stability of values can be expected.

"The Washington Conference on the limitation of naval armament is a definite and positive step in the only path that leads to commercial stability and its effect has already been felt in the exchanges of the world."

conditions in Europe are more injurious to the trade and commerce of the United States than they are to any other country, for the reason that the higher the premium on the exchange of a country is, the less business it transacts.

American Disadvantage

"The export trade of countries whose currencies are at a premium is at a serious disadvantage. The trade of the United States is suffering more from this derangement than any other country, because its currency is at a premium with respect to practically every other country. The other American republics are, however, suffering, if not in the same degree, nevertheless in much the same way as the United States wherever a similar relationship exists with regard to their respective currencies and to the currencies of the different states of Europe."

In view of this admission by a governmental body, there is every reason of a practical, forceful business character why the Administration should want to cooperate fully in the work at Genoa. On the other hand, there is no question as to the determination of the United States to stand pat on its attitude on reparations and reduction of military expenditures as the only way out. So it is a question of whether Europe gets the cooperation of the United States or France abandons the extremist role which is now being played in Paris.

The United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission, is composed of the following members: Secretary Hoover, chairman; Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, vice-chairman; O. K. Davis, Secretary National Foreign Trade Council; Joseph H. Defrees, president United States Chamber of Commerce; John H. Fahey of Boston; W. O. Hart of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; Thomas B. McAdams, president American Bankers Association; A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board; Myron W. Robinson, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, director Pan-American Union, secretary-general.

Refunding Discussed

Bankers and Trade Experts Propose Methods of Rehabilitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Whether or not the United States actually participates in the Genoa conference, speakers at the National Republican Club's discussion of international debts and exchange on Saturday agreed that the country had a vital interest in the proceedings.

D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, said the task at Genoa would be peculiarly one for Europe to deal with, determining how far the Europeans would go in order to assure economic rehabilitation and upon this the extent to which the United States could cooperate would depend.

Mr. Crissinger urged special attention to development of world-wide trade. It was possible and necessary to work out means by which a necessary segment of the world's credit and responsibility might be set aside for the special purposes of international commerce. He would apply the rule of segregated credit and responsibility to provide a uniform and reliable basis for international trade transactions; this would bring vast and prompt benefits. He said a type of international currency based on special government guarantees and ample gold reserves could be brought into existence and made useful.

Mr. Crissinger proposed consideration of plans for an international bank of exchange, saying:

"An international trade bank would not be subject to the charge that the money and the banking systems of a particular country were getting too great a prestige. I do not believe the thing impossible or impracticable, provided we have vision, imagination and initiative enough to lead us into a careful exploration of possible methods. Such an institution would furnish to every country not only an incentive, but a valued and ever-present aid, to bring its own currency system up toward parity with the medium of international transactions."

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University thought that such a bank would not strike at the root of exchange trouble, but would be like putting oil on the creaky machinery of commerce. He said that payment of the allied debts to the United States would be disastrous to the latter, whether payment was in gold or goods.

There could be no economic stability in western Europe with Europe forced into bankruptcy, and Professor Seligman intimated that he did not agree with the French desire to conduct the Genoa conference without permitting German participation on reparations. Germany could not pay until her economic conditions were improved. Until the French realized that they would benefit in the long run by the restoration of the other countries, all other plans for economic rehabilitation would be of slight use.

Charles N. Fowler, former chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, believed that cancellation of the allied debts, or of the German reparations, would be unavailing as a means of adjusting the bankrupt condition of western Europe. He would have the debt to the United States refunded, to be payable or collectable after 10 years, with American holders of United States bonds asked to accept 50 per cent of their holdings in bonds of the Allies.

CHILD LABOR LAWS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Raleigh News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Following a conference of southern officials of public welfare work recently held in Atlanta, Georgia, North Carolina was declared to have the best child labor laws and the best enforcement laws in the entire south.

MR. GOMPERS SAYS SOVIET IS FAILING

Labor Leader Warns Against Recognition of Present Russian Régime Which Participation in Genoa Meeting Would Imply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In a vigorous protest against the United States undertaking to participate in the Genoa conference if Russia is admitted, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the leading article of the forthcoming February issue of the American Federationist, declares that the Bolshevik régime in Russia is disintegrating faster than is generally known, and that only American support can prolong it.

For America to enter the Genoa conference with Russia would be a pronouncement to the world that Lenin and Trotsky are to be recognized, Mr. Gompers asserts. He points out that the British-Soviet trade agreement achieved nothing for England. Concession hunters having failed now propose:

"Let all governments and financiers unite to furnish the required capital and to legalize Lenin's title to everything in Russia by 'official' recognition. In a word, the Soviet plunder-bund is to settle Russia, including her future, to the proposed 'Central International Corporation,' or at least such parts of Russia as the financiers want and the Bolsheviks feel they do not need for their purposes.

Bids to Exploiters

"The raw materials and trade are, for the present, illusory and a camouflage for the concession hunters. Secretaries Hugh and Hoover have shown that there is and for some time will be no trade worth mentioning with Russia, for two reasons; first, the existing economic decay, and second, the 'progressive impoverishment' that will last 'as long as the existing economic and political system continues.'"

"The existing political system is the autocratic rule of the Communist Party, the existing economic system is their monopolies of foreign trade, transportation and large-scale industry and rigid control of every other economic activity, of which continue absolutely unaltered in spite of all the supposed 'concessions to capitalism' cabled abroad for propaganda purposes. No doubt 'Communism' has been abandoned, but it never existed except on paper. What existed was the despotic rule of the Bolshevik organization over the entire economic structure.

"It has been said that all nations had treaties with the Tsar. Well, the Tsar was guilty of only a small part of the bestial crimes of Lenin. And besides, we are moving, if slowly, into new times. Can we hope to enter into a period of higher international relations by taking the hand of monsters who boast that they rule by wholesale terror and bloodshed?"

Pledges Useless

"Lenine and Trotsky were given, and have promised to accept, certain conditions upon which the Russian Soviet can be represented in the Genoa Conference, just as if Lenin and Trotsky would not promise any reform and just as ruthlessly disregard it and repudiate it as they have brutally and vindictively repudiated every promise they have made since their dictatorship, not if the proletarian, but over the proletariat and all others. Lenin and Trotsky already have the quasi recognition of Lloyd George. That to which the Soviet régime aspires is the recognition of the United States, and that recognition would be given if the United States were to accept the invitation to the Genoa conference.

"In some circles it has been intimated that the United States Government ought to accept the invitation to send delegates to Genoa and at the conference denounce and repudiate the whole scheme of things. No worse blunder could be made. First, the time between the acceptance of the invitation and the Genoa conference would unquestionably be utilized for the greatest propaganda throughout the world, including Russia, that the much desired guest, the United States, has announced its willingness to sit around the table to discuss matters of interest to Russia and thus give Russia her recognition. This state of affairs, that is, America's declaration of its adherence to the conference, would be interpreted to the great mass of the people as an absolute recognition of the Soviet Government.

Effect Is Forecast

"To accept the invitation and go to Genoa would be a pronouncement that would go out throughout the world that Lenin and Trotsky are to be recognized, and any statement, whether emphatic or moderate, made to dissent from or to repudiate Sovietism at Genoa would receive but little attention from the great masses of the world. At this time the Russian people have stopped groping and are now intelligently manifesting their dissent and opposition to the unwarranted dictatorship and cruelty of the Lenin and Trotsky régime. The Bolshevik régime in Russia is disintegrating faster than is generally known. Its life can be prolonged only by the political, economic and moral support of the United States of America.

"Furthermore, to recognize the Lenin despotism at this time, either as de facto or de jure, would be to confound the situation and still further postpone the time when recognition of a real government based on a free expression of the people may be established and recognized. Recogni-

tion now would give temporarily an added strength to a régime that must fall before there can be a final solution of Russia's domestic difficulties and her foreign relations, without contributing anything material to immediate relief of her people.

"Moreover, it would be deliberately going into an impasse. The Bolshevik dictatorship will pass, whereupon those who now seek to save it in defiance of all principles of democracy, right and justice, will have to admit their error and retrace their steps in order to establish relations with the democracy that is certain to come and which the present policy of the United States so evidently foresees."

GRAIN GROWERS BEGIN LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Elevator affiliations and individual membership contracts in new territory of five states brought the organization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., up to 964 elevators and 39,993 growers last week, according to an announcement by the farmers' nation-wide grain marketing company. Last week was marked by the addition of 2382 producer members and 57 elevators.

Members of the cooperative organization are to meet at 972 shipping points throughout the middle west on February 7 to elect delegates to 47 congressional district conventions, according to official notices sent out by F. M. Myers, executive secretary of the growers. Those who were members prior to January 18 will have a vote in the local units and will be qualified to serve as congressional district and national delegates.

Peace between the Grain Growers and the Equity Cooperative Exchange and resumption of amicable relations may be brought about as the result of the appointment of a committee of five by the Equity with instructions to resume negotiations for a working relationship with the grain growers.

The committee of five will confer with the state-wide meeting of U. S. Grain Grower members which will be in session in Fargo tomorrow. It was announced, when an agreement will be sought.

FILIPINOS REPLACE HONG KONG STRIKERS

MANILA, Philippine Islands — More than 300 Filipino seamen have been employed here to replace striking Chinese seamen at Hong Kong. They will start for Hong Kong Sunday on the steamer Wenatchee. Agents for the Hoosier State, which now is at Hong Kong enroute from Manila to San Francisco, were asked to send 117 Filipinos and the Bay State, Seattle to Manila via Hong Kong, has asked for a hundred. More than a hundred additional seamen are needed to replace Chinese on American feeder ships along the Chinese coast.

WASHINGTON POST AWAITS WILL HAYS' "BEST POSTMASTER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — To make the postal service a possible career for those who enter at the bottom, Edward A. Purdy in tendering his resignation as postmaster here, pleaded that postmasters be no longer selected through the "spoils" system.

Postmaster Purdy has been in charge of the service here for seven years. His resignation is effective April 1. He will become identified with a local banking institution. Mr. Purdy's resignation follows closely upon that of Postmaster-General Will H. Hays, who at various times has called the Minneapolis official a "bird of a postmaster" and the "best postmaster in the United States." The influence of Mr. Hays is held responsible for the retention of Postmaster Purdy, a Democrat, under a Republican administration.

Mr. Purdy is president of the National Association of Postmasters. The Administration, according to reliable reports from Washington, is willing to appoint him an assistant postmaster-general to fill the vacancy occasioned in that office by Mr. Hays' resignation.

COAL MINERS SEEK TO AVOID CHAOS OF 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — If no wage agreement is reached with the coal operators before April, 400,000 miners will find themselves without any kind of wage rates and they will not know what wages they may expect for their labor, according to a statement issued by the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America. The statement charges Pennsylvania and Ohio operators with responsibility for the failure to hold a preliminary conference that has been set for January 6 at Pittsburgh. "Surely the operators will yet meet with the miners and negotiate a wage agreement to take the place of the one that expires on March 31," the statement says. "The public remembers only too well the chaos in industry and business that followed the stubborn refusal of the operators to meet with the miners in 1919, and it will not permit the operators to force another situation like the one that developed in that year. And the miners do not want such a thing to happen again."

GRAIN PRODUCTION INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — The State Department of Agriculture reports an increase in the production of grains in the State as compared with 1920. The average rate per month for farm help also took a decided drop last year.

Sale of 16,975 Yards of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN

Cretonnes

\$24,537 Worth for \$10,540

These cretonnes have been selling in the regular way at \$1 to \$3.50 per yard. They were selected with the same care as to quality and design as though purchased for our regular stock.

For convenience and quick selling we offer them in three lots at, per yard,

50c 65c 85c

Approximate Yardage Required:

For curtains . . . 5 to 6 yds.	For slip covers, 3 pieces,
For curtains with valance,	15 to 24 yds.
6 to 8 yds.	* For slip covers, 5 pieces,
For portieres . . . 10 to 20 yds.	24 to 30 yds.
For bed spreads, full size,	For wing chair, 8 to 10 yds.
14 to 20 yds.	For large arm chair,
For bed spreads, single,	8 to 10 yds.
10 to 15 yds.	For davenport, 12 to 18 yds.

Sale of French Hand-Made

Panel Curtains

Composed of real linen laces and hand-embroidery, including filet, Florentine Cluny and cut-work, designed and made especially for these curtains. They are finer than anything usually carried in stock by us and, being received from France too late for the importers' fall business, were offered to us at such attractive prices as to enable us to sell them

One-Third less than regularly

Each
\$35, \$40, \$45, \$48, \$55, \$65

Regularly priced \$55 to \$95 each

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BOSTON

PRESENT WAGES OF
TEACHERS UPHELD

Education Commissioner Says
Salaries Must Be Maintained
on Grounds More Permanent
Than Change in Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Compensation of teachers should never be determined on any fluctuating basis," declared Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, while addressing the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. "When the teachers and their many friends used the argument of rising costs of living as a means of obtaining increased salaries, it was a fair argument and of unquestionable value and importance at the time," continued Dr. Smith, "but I had a feeling even then that the argument would turn back against the teachers and that it would have been more to the point to have stuck to those more permanent and therefore bigger arguments which go deeper into the heart of education itself."

"The evidence from many parts of the State and of the nation is such, however, as to lead me to say that I do not believe that the people are going to stand for a retrenchment in the matter of teachers' salaries. There are those towns which are calling for a reduction in teachers' salaries because of a lessening in the costs of living, and to the extent that educators used the reverse of that argument for their increases the towns are justified in hurrying it back. Yet as far as I know, there are no towns or cities in the Commonwealth which have cut teachers' salaries. When the people are presented with the facts I have found that the people responded generously and loyally. When the salary increases were sought, the public did respond most acceptably, and I believe that they will continue to do so. But the arguments must be thoroughgoing and lasting."

"Teachers and the numerous supporting civic organizations must see to it that the fact is everywhere understood that the teaching profession before the war never was anywhere near rightly compensated. The improved wage of the teacher following the war did not stand for a wage far above that of normal times."

Teachers Spending for Improvement

"Another point that teachers' organizations, Rotary clubs, chambers of commerce and the like should herald abroad to all the people is the fact that the unprecedented number of teachers taking extra training during the past summer without a doubt paid out a total equal to if not larger than what they had received in increase. Never before has there been manifest among teachers such an interest in professional improvement. And this is a direct answer on the part of the teachers to the demand that has swept the country for higher standards in the profession."

"Let me repeat that even as it was found hard to support education at the close of the Civil War, to get adequate taxation for school purposes, and so on, it promises to be much the same now. School officials are going to ask if this and if that cannot be dropped, if manual training cannot be eliminated, and playgrounds and cooking and sewing and other 'fads' as they call them. But I do not believe that they are going to press the salary question very strongly. It is going to be more and more appreciated, as Mr. Fisher, who is at the head of education in England has said, that that nation is going to be supreme which appropriates the most to the promotion of its schools and specifically to teachers' salaries."

"The whole problem of education hinges about the teacher's wage. It is mainly through the teacher that the ends of education are to be realized. But my interest in the salary of the teacher is primarily because of my interest in the child. The good salary brings the competent teacher to meet the needs of the child. With respect to recent statements of Dr. Butler of Columbia University, I would like to say that as to his condemnation of the proposed federal department of education which is supported by the great mass of educators throughout the United States, that I wish Dr. Butler would be as open-eyed as to the needs of education in the low spots as he is in the high spots."

Teachers to Set Example

"The subject of the teachers' own interest in the progress of education was taken up by Dr. Smith at the conclusion of his remarks. He asked them how much they were actually willing to put into their various teachers' organizations and told them that a full recognition of their own duty to the main cause itself would stand as an example for all the rest of the people when called upon to stand by its support."

"The need for legislation to keep the control of education in the hands of men and women qualified and duly appointed to control and administer it was also brought out by the speaker. He said he knew of mayors who had not been elected upon any educational plank whatsoever and who knew practically nothing about the schools who had overruled the best judgment of school boards, superintendents and other men especially fitted for their tasks, and automatically run things their own way by sheer personality and political position. This, he said, was a particularly serious matter and should receive immediate attention."



An impression of Casa Guidi

THE BROWNING
IN FLORENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Among the literary landmarks of the last century in Florence there are few which arouse a keener interest in the traveler, are the object of more reverent pilgrimage, than the Casa Guidi, the home for most of their married life of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Two tablets upon the house, one in Italian, the other in English, record that: "Here lived and wrote E. B. B., who united to a woman's heart the science of the learned and the spirit of the poet, and made by her poetry a golden link uniting Italy and England. Grateful Florence placed this memorial, 1861."

It was in April, 1847, that the Brownings first arrived in Florence. After their marriage they had journeyed to Paris, and then to Pisa. Here they passed some little time, and Mrs. Browning wrote: "My head goes round sometimes. I was never happy before in my life." And it is easy to imagine the joy, after years of London streets, and rigid parental control, which there must have been in this freedom of travel, this revelation of ever new loveliness beneath the radiant Italian skies, this perfect companionship with the poet-husband. On first reaching Florence the Brownings made their home in an apartment near the Church of Santa Maria Novella; but the heat there was somewhat excessive, although Mrs. Browning writes: "There have been cool intermissions, and as we have spacious and airy rooms, and as we can step out of the window on a balcony terrace which is quite private, and swims over with moonlight in the evenings, and as we live upon watermelons, and ice water, and figs, and all manner of fruit, we bear the heat with angelic patience."

Their next move was to the Via delle Belle Donne, "the Street of the Beautiful Women," where Leigh Hunt had also previously lived; and Mrs. Browning, charmed with all the novelties of Italian household arrangements, writes that dinners "unorderly come through the streets, and spread themselves on our table, as hot as if we had shell cutlets hours before," which shows that they at that time accepted the convenient system of having meals sent in ready cooked from a neighboring restaurant. But before long there was another move, and this time to the house which remained their home for all their remaining years in Florence—the Casa Guidi.

Here, in that old house opposite the Pitti Palace, in "rooms yellow with sunshine from morning till night" and with a balcony-terrace overlooking the tenth century Church of San Felice, they established themselves; and here, on March 15, 1849, a new joy was added in the birth of their son, Robert Barrett Browning, known throughout his childhood and continually referred to in his parents' correspondence as "Penny" or "Penny." "I wish you could see what rooms

we have, what ceilings, what height and breadth, what a double terrace for orange trees; how cool, how likely to be warm, how perfect, every way!" wrote Mrs. Browning to her husband's sister, Sara Anna, shortly after their establishment at the Casa Guidi; and the house soon became a friendly center for the many artists and literary men and women who, then as now, made Florence their home or came there upon periodical visits.

Here came their dear friend, Walter Savage Landor, "the brilliant Landor," he "in whose hands," wrote Mrs. Browning, "the ashes of antiquity burn again," and who was at that time living in a villa near San Domenico, which still bears his name. Here came the American, Hiram Powers, "our chief friend and favorite," whose own home was in the Via Serragli near by. Here came Margaret Fuller, already by that time the Marchesa d'Ossoli, with her husband and child; and the Greehoughs, and Trollopes, and Frances Power Cobbe; and Mr. Cranck, the friend of Longfellow and Lowell; and William Story, who as a sculptor almost obscures his interesting work as a writer, and especially as the author of that absorbing book "Roba di Roma," which is indispensable to any who should wish to be acquainted with the old customs and street life of Rome. Here, too, came a grandson of Goethe, to visit the author of "Paracelsus," and discuss his poem with him; and Mr. afterward Lord Lytton; and Lord Tennyson's brother, Frederick; and Mr. Beecher Stowe; and Mrs. Jameson, authoress of "Sacred and Legendary Art," and the Hawthornes, and Kate Field, and Isa Blagden, and Harriett Hosmer, the sculptress; and George Eliot, and others too numerous to name.

Certainly it was an ideal existence, that of those Casa Guidi days: perfect family affection, joy in each other and in their little son; perfect sympathy of two poets in each other's work; harmonious surroundings of inexhaustible loveliness; a circle of affectionate, intelligent and gifted friends; and, to prevent even a shadow of monotony, the constant stimulus of change to other equally inspiring places, to intercourse with yet wider circles of the most distinguished workers and thinkers of the time, in their frequent visits to London, Paris and Rome, their summer villégiature at Siena or Bagli di Luca; their trips to Ravenna, Ancona, Fano and Venice, from whence Mrs. Browning wrote: "I have been between heaven and earth since our arrival in Venice. The heaven of it is ineffable. Never have I touched the skirts of so celestial a place. The beauty of the architecture, the silver trails of water between all that gorgeous color and carving, the enchanting silence, the moonlight, the music, the gondolas—I mix it all up together."

It was little wonder that those Florentine years were so fruitful in poetic production for both husband and wife. Robert Browning during that time produced his "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," begun in October, 1849; "A Woman's Last Word," "Evelyn Hope," "Love Among the Ruins," "Old Pictures in Florence," "Saul," "In a Balcony," "The Plight of the Duchess," "A Grammarian's Funeral," "The Statue and the Bust," "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came"; some of the pieces such as "Fra Lippo Lippi" and "Andrea del Sarto," which were afterward gathered together in the collection called "Men and Women," and others too numerous to name; and also began that greatest of his works, "The Ring and the Book," inspired, as he himself tells, by his discovery of "the square old yellow book" on a stall in the open market of the Piazza S. Lorenzo, where, until quite recent times, the same kind of stalls of heterogeneous odds and ends still tempted the collector or bookworm with hopes of an interesting find. In this old book, the detailed story of an ancient tragedy of the Franceschini family, the poet found the germ for his great work; and how arresting he found its contents is told in his own words, descriptive of his return through the city, reading all the way:

... through street and street,
At the Strozzi, at the Pillar, at the Bridge;
Till, by the time I stood at home again
In Casa Guidi by Felice Church.

I had mastered the contents, knew the whole truth.

The finished work was not published until years later, at the end of 1868 and the beginning of 1869; but its raw material lay in that old volume purchased for eightpence on a street stall; and dates back to the Casa Guidi period of the poet's life.

COURT IS TO DECIDE
LEGALITY OF SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government filed in the Supreme Court on Friday its reply in one of two cases pending there challenging the constitutionality of the woman suffrage amendment.

The appeal brought by Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, from an adverse decision of the courts of the District of Columbia, in his effort to compel the Secretary of State to withdraw the proclamation announcing the ratification of the amendment and to prevent the Attorney-General from enforcing it, should be dismissed, the government contends in the brief filed. Withdrawal of the proclamation would have no effect upon the validity of the amendment, which is requisite number of states and not upon any action the Secretary of State may take, the government further holds.

The government also asserts that the case presents only moot questions, and that the plaintiff and members of the American Constitutional League, for whom he acts, while inspired by a fine spirit and patriotic motives, have not sufficient personal interest to warrant them in bringing suit. The claim is also made by the government that the case in effect is merely an effort to obtain from the court an opinion as to whether the amendment is constitutional.

SOVIET TRANSPORT
QUESTION RAISED

Ability to Handle Further Relief
Supplies, if Sent Across From
America, Affirmed and Denied
Before Policy Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is strong difference of opinion among those who see the necessity of relieving the food shortage in Russia as to the extent of relief possible under the present condition of Russian railroads.

Some believe that, because of the inefficiency of the railroads, it is futile to send to Russia any more than the \$20,000,000 relief voted by Congress on the request of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. This is said to be the government's attitude.

Others are convinced the Russian railroads can handle more than the amount of food the government is sending in, and that there may be some reason behind the government's policy that no more than the congressional amount can be handled conveniently.

Those who oppose the government's view quote such observers as Paxton Hibben of the Near East Relief, who recently returned from Russia, where he inquired into the condition of transportation and who insists that at least 10,000 tons of food a day can be carried by railroad into the country from the ports of entry, and that this would feed more than 20,000,000 people in the Volga district, rather than the 1,250,000 to be fed under the government's limited measures.

Supporters of the government's policy hold that the \$20,000,000 will cover all the needs that can be reached under present railroad conditions and before the next harvest relieves the situation.

To this it is replied that the Russian peasants should be provided with agricultural implements and seed grain, as well as food. The other side asserts, however, that the peasant makes his own implements, does not need modern tools for his method of tilling the soil and will have enough seed grain given to him to plant at least half the area he has already plowed.

Mr. Hibben, soon after his recent return from Russia, told Secretary Hoover that the one only effective constructive relief was to enable the Russians to get back to a position where they could help themselves. Mr. Hibben now quotes Secretary Hoover as saying that the American people would grant relief for children but were not interested in putting Russia back on her economic feet. Disagreeing with the Secretary, Mr. Hibben says Mr. Hoover told him to discuss this question in public as far as he liked.

In talking of it before the Foreign Policy Association here on Saturday, Mr. Hibben, saying that the \$20,000,000 was the taxpayers' money, asked whether there might be effort to concentrate or limit relief to a comparatively small number of people, with the possibility of arousing so much dissatisfaction among the other needy ones as to persuade them toward trying to overthrow the Soviet Government.

Mr. Hibben imputed nobody's motive. Only as a taxpayer, he asked why, soon after the \$20,000,000 was voted, reports appeared that inefficient transportation would make handling of more than that amount futile. These reports were made in the face of the plan of the Society of Friends to raise \$5,000,000 with which to enlarge their relief work in Russia, a work thought well of by all classes there.

But James P. Goodrich, former Gov-

ernor of Indiana, who investigated the transportation system in Russia and reported on it to Secretary Hoover, quoted the head of the Russian commissary department as telling him that only from 8000 to 9000 tons of food could be handled daily. Mr. Goodrich said that \$3,000,000 of Russian funds had just been spent for seed grain in the United States, with another \$1,000,000 of American funds, and that if half the ground already plowed could be sowed the Russian farmer could take care of himself in the next harvest.

Mr. Goodrich recalled that the Russian peasant had reduced production in protest against nationalization of the land, which he believed was his. Soviet Russia was modifying its own methods; wages and piecework had been resumed, with rents, high interests, free trade, shop management and all indications of the return of individualism.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, newspaper correspondent, who was imprisoned by the Soviet authorities, also told of the modification of Russian policies, the essential soundness of the people, and their desire to be left alone to work out their own problem. She said that she herself had been arrested justly, because of her illegal activities. She made no complaint of her treatment, but rather gloried in it as giving her an opportunity to meet all classes of Russians in prison.

Norman Angell appealed for a policy of giving Russia constructive help so as to end famines permanently, and this, he said, would be possible only with recognition of her government.

CONTRIBUTION OF
LANDSCAPE ART

Dr. Charles W. Eliot Places
Profession in High Position
Among Fields of Endeavor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Enhancement of social welfare and promotion of the happiness of the people are the two fundamentals underlying the profession of landscape architecture, and these place the profession in a high position among fields of endeavor, declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, in a talk to the Topical Club of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, Dr. Eliot, describing the profession from the point of view of the practitioner, pointed out that it combined the happiness of an artist's work with that of contribution to the improvement of society.

"In many of our cities," Dr. Eliot said, "adequate means to provide open air and light have been non-existent and must be provided. Here is necessarily a field, the field, perhaps, for a proportion of the profession of the landscape architect. A broad field is open in the creation of means for urban population to enjoy the scenes of beauty which the landscape architect may create even in a dense urban population. The great field is open in that direction, the improvement of urban conditions for the greater enjoyment of the people, the enjoyment of the scenes of beauty, the enjoyment of playgrounds and sports, the enjoyment of easy travel to scenes of beauty."

"Plato said in essence that the promotion of beauty was the main object of the state. That remains true to this day, though for centuries it has been lost sight of. It is not enough to be free. Beauty is a prime necessity, but we all want to be free to enjoy, to see beauty and enjoy it. We want to enjoy the aspects of nature under all conditions—winter and summer, daylight and dark—to enjoy not only the beauty of color and form, but the beauty of light and shade, and the infinite varieties of the changing forms of light and shade."

Referring to the partisan spirit in the contest between two "millionaire candidates," Senator Capper said, "The Republicans unquestionably were facing a desperate situation. There were many good reasons why Ford should be defeated. I have no sort of doubt the Ford managers spent money illegally and also are guilty. That, however, does not justify the iniquities of the Newberry campaign, nor make wrong right, and if it were Ford claiming the seat, instead of Newberry, I should condemn him or anyone else, who employed these methods as a means to obtain a seat in the Senate."

"The point I am making and which I wish to emphasize is this: that as a public policy we cannot too strongly condemn nor too severely punish the extravagant use of money in elections. My vote is not so much a vote against the individual as against the system. A vote in the United States Senate condemning the system will do more to stop that kind of politics than anything else that can be done." It is for these reasons that I voted against Mr. Newberry."

MEXICO PASSPORT DECREE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The decree signed by President Obregon last Wednesday allowing United States citizens to enter Mexico without passports was published Saturday by the foreign office. It becomes effective February 1.

NEWBERRY CASE IS
AN ELECTION ISSUE

Republicans Who Voted Against
Senator Preparing to Carry
Affair to Polls—Mr. Capper
Condemns Michigan Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Like the Lorimer case, the campaign issue resulting from the seating of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, will not be downed.

By bringing squarely before their constituents their reasons for voting against the accused Senator, the nine Republicans who voted with the Democrats to bar Mr. Newberry from the Senate, are preparing to carry on their fight in the November Congressional elections.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, one of the nine, in a public letter to the people of his State, condemned the lavish use of money in elections in explaining his vote against Mr. Newberry.

Referring to the "Lorimer rottenness in Illinois," the "Stephenson scandal in Wisconsin," Senator Capper declares that the Newberry case in which \$250,000 was spent to influence voters, was the largest amount of money ever expended to gain a seat in the Senate.

"We should go far to make examples of such offenders, however harsh the punishment or obliquity may seem. We cannot temporize, we cannot weigh excuses, here. The life of a democratic form of government depends on clean elections. We must make it impossible for men of wealth to buy their way to offices of public trust, or to permit it to be done for them. For it means the disintegration of free government."

"My vote in this case," said Senator Capper, "is a protest against the lavish use of money in elections. And it seems to me that the expenditure of \$250,000 for a seat in the Senate which pays a salary of \$7500 a year must be considered both lavish and indefensible. It cannot be doubted that a considerable part of this money was spent illegally, and whether known to Mr. Newberry or not, its expenditure cannot be denied."

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FRENCH SUBMARINE DEMAND EXAMINED

Inquiries Among Representative Frenchmen Fail to Reveal Smallest Popular Claim for a Submarine Fleet

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Whether the phrase about the submarine, that it is the weapon of the weak, came before the policy which was expounded at Washington, or whether the policy was, as is quite often the case, determined by the phrase, is a question which might be considered curiously. At any rate there is no doubt that the French insisted on a strong submarine fleet in a sudden belief that their prestige was at stake and that they had not deliberately and of malice aforethought prepared any claims that might wreck the Conference. This was one of those spontaneous improvised policies that have done France so much harm in the eyes of the world. It is strange how France has recently been the slave of words and has lightly assumed an attitude which afterward becomes stereotyped.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in many discussions with ordinary representative Frenchmen is unable to discover the smallest popular demand for a submarine fleet of any dimensions. The subject leaves the French cold. Their indifference is undoubted. They are apathetic on this point to the last degree. Why the naval authorities should have been allowed to have their heads why they should have been allowed to put forward what are professional rather than political claims at Washington, remains a mystery. It is to be noted that nearly always do military or naval authorities in nearly all countries insist upon their own importance. It is necessary to keep them in check. Certainly it is to their credit as naval or as military men that they should show such enthusiasm and should believe that the future of their country lies in their hands. But naturally they exaggerate their own functions and it is here that the hand of the controlling statesman should be felt.

Mistaken Tactics

In France it is hard to come by an adequate explanation of why the naval authorities were allowed to magnify their pretensions. There was undoubtedly a looseness in the instructions given to them. For few Frenchmen deny that great harm was done to France by the exhibition of her naval needs at Washington. She had already obtained permission to keep a huge army, and had in spite of friendly expressions of American statesmen forfeited some esteem, and had not, altogether convinced the American people that she was justified in laying such stress upon her naval needs. But it is not the French themselves who are inclined to believe that Mr. Briand adopted mistaken tactics.

But while the military claims might pass, while Washington might rule out all discussion of land disarmament and leave not only France but Poland and Rumania and Jugo-Slavia and other countries in full possession of their enormous armies which add to the expenditure side of their unbalanced budgets, while it is negative result might be justified, it is difficult to justify the naval claims.

The British certainly are disturbed by this demand that France shall not only be powerful on land but shall be powerful also on sea. England felt herself menaced directly by the French policy and believed that an attempt was being made to cause some dissension between herself and America. The writer is convinced that such is not the case. The French attitude was largely professional.

The situation of Mr. Briand himself was not improved by the bluff, which consisted in asking for nearly twice as many capital ships as France was prepared to accept. It may seem at first good strategy to ask for much more than one expects, but in the present political conditions the enemies of the Briand-Cabinet were able to point to his surrender on the subject of capital ships and to urge that he had made concessions that should not have been made. The strategy, in short, was dangerous, and recoiled upon the French Ministry.

Importance of French Colonies

But the chief interest centered, of course, on the question of submarines. The submarine issue brought France and England into direct collision. England does not really consider that France could become dangerous since effective measures are always possible against submarines. But England does not like any pleasantries on this topic. It was inevitable that she would endeavor to show that France was unreasonable and was attacking the accords of Washington. It was equally inevitable that if the British view, which would require the total suppression of the submarine, was not accepted by America, it was, nevertheless, regarded with some sympathy—a sympathy which is apt to turn against France.

Thus politically France has made mistakes. It remains to inquire

whether her security really necessitated this challenge to the spirit of disarmament that really prevails in many quarters in Europe and in America.

In the French press there is a sudden and new realization of the importance of the French colonies. France, it is said everywhere, is not a nation of fewer than 40,000,000 people, but is a nation of at least 100,000,000 men. This insistence on the colonies is to be heard in all political circles. It is contended that if France and France overseas are to be regarded as one and indivisible, it is on condition that they should be assured of intercommunication. The arguments came after the policy. The indivisibility of France and her possessions in other continents entails the need of a formidable fleet.

As France simply cannot build sufficient large ships to respond to this fresh conception of the importance of the colonies she must find a substitute for the large ships. If she cannot rival England in dreadnaughts, she can, it is argued, at least put the dreadnaughts out of action. Publicly it is denied that the British fleet comes into French calculations, but it is hard to explain what other fleet France has in mind. This does not, of course, mean that France dreams of attacking England. It only means that she takes precautions against the possibility of any country adopting an antagonistic policy.

Raising Colored Army

There is no concealment of the fact that France has her eye on her colonial troops and that she wishes to assure their transport in any circumstances. The reduction of the period of conscription depends upon the raising of a considerable colored army. These colored troops may be at some future date required for service in Europe. They can be relied upon. They have shown the best military qualities. In the "Journal" the theme is set out frankly. During the war the German submarine made the transport of these troops difficult at one moment. France had well over 800,000 colonial troops in the field. From the black regions of Africa an extra 70,000 soldiers were expected at a critical moment. It was asked whether it would not be possible to bring them in on great submarines. The Admiral Degouty particularly considered the problem. There was a naval engineer who declared that it was possible to construct large ships which could be submerged when the alarm was given.

It is now recalled that at a meeting held on February 20, 1918, the Conseil Supérieur Naval Interallié, on which the British were the predominant force, declared the idea altogether unsound. It was accordingly dismissed—France could not afford to quarrel with the mistress of the seas. Afterward came the armistice and for some time the notion of submarines capable of transporting troops was forgotten. But it is now remembered that the realization of such a project would give France complete independence and would enable her to act without heeding the possible opposition of either enemies or friends.

According to the arguments here expounded France must in large measure rely upon her colonial troops in the future and must study carefully the problem of their transportation. Andrew Lefèvre when he was War Minister had the matter put before him and promised to do something in this direction. When he quitted office once more the project was allowed to fall.

With perfect frankness the French newspaper intimates that this is the secret of French demands for a large submarine fleet. It is to make available the present dependence upon England and to break whatever hegemony England possesses. England, it is asserted, understands quite well that if France can carry her army under sea she becomes the mistress of her destiny and enables 100,000,000 French—for the colonies, black or yellow, are for this purpose described as French—to communicate freely with each other.

This is the reason, according to the French theory, why the British rail against the French colored troops on the one hand, and oppose the building of submarines on the other hand. Nothing less than French dependence or independence is then at issue. Such is the explanation given of proposals which would certainly otherwise appear to be inexplicable since they are calculated to place France in an unfavorable light and damage her morally in the eyes of the world.

LUMBER RATES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rates on hardwood lumber were ordered reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Friday to a basis of not more than 7 to 11 cents per 100 pounds above the schedules obtaining in 1920 before general rate increases were put into effect. Railroad rates were instructed to make the new schedules effective not later than March 6.

READJUSTMENT OF WAGES IN AUSTRIA

Widespread Need Seen to Offset Excessive Living Costs Due to Depreciation of Crown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The basic problem of supply having been solved, the Austrian Finance Minister and his colleagues then had to face the still more knotty question of adjusting wages to meet the increase in the cost of living that will be involved by the abolition of the food subsidies and by the recent devaluation of the crown. Discussions on this point are proceeding between employers and employees and there is every reason to hope that owing to the common sense, so far exhibited on both sides, there will be a satisfactory solution.

The problem is excessively difficult. Flour which people have been in the habit of purchasing at 35 crowns may in a free market cost from 300 to 500 and more. The crown continues to fall. It has been suggested as a rough and ready solution which might work over a period of transition, that there should be the payment of a bonus equivalent to the amount of the extra cost involved by the abolition of the subsidies. On the other hand there are those who contend that this method would only meet a fraction of the difficulty and that it will be necessary to legalize an index wage number which will include not merely foodstuffs but all the fundamental necessities of a family budget.

Small Incomes of Little Avail

Among the other difficulties which naturally occur, mention must be made of those persons who struggle to subsist on small fixed incomes from securities with a varying rate of interest. When it is remembered that the external value of the crown has fallen since the war in the neighborhood of 1000 times and that the cost of living inside Austria has already increased about 250 times, the plight of those who live on the fixed interest of Austrian securities can be realized. A man who before the war was comfortably rich on an annual income of 100,000 crowns derived from fixed interest at 5 per cent on a capital of 2,000,000 crowns, can today find himself almost today near starvation from the door. On first thoughts he should be entitled to some relief allowance from the government, when by abolishing the subsidy they increase by tenfold the cost of his meager ration of daily bread. But a country in the desperate position of Austria cannot afford to raise taxes for the relief of citizens who still possess 3,000,000 crowns, which, through speculative convulsion in the money market, might in the twinkling of an eye become again a respectable fortune. Also, with the inflation of the Austrian currency, the crown quotations of most Austrian securities—apart from those with a fixed rate of interest—have tremendously advanced. Those with small incomes might by selling out provide themselves with a further supply of capital on which to eke out existence until the arrival of better days. Moreover, if the financial plan of the government succeeds, it is the people with small fixed incomes who will most directly benefit by the resulting appreciation in the value of the crown.

A broader problem, less human but directly affecting those who trade in or with Austria, is whether or not the reviving Austrian industries can stand the strain of paying the increased wages. Trade returns for the first six months of 1921 show remarkable increases over the same period of 1920. It is probably true that the gap between wages and the selling price of the exported articles is now larger in Austria than in any other country in Europe. Against the large profits of the manufacturers, particularly of the exporters, must be set the bald and unpleasant fact that on account of the recent slump in the value of the crown and in conjunction with the abolition of the food subsidies, wages in a couple of months from now will probably have to be raised by 200 per cent.

All these difficulties, however, suffice to illustrate the courage which Austria is showing at a moment when it might be expected to despair. Whatever decisions are arrived at as to the exact method of adjusting wages to meet the new conditions, there will be a heavy strain upon the finances of the state. The 253,000 state officials and 97,000 pensioned employees, as well as the dependent members of their families,

SAID A RAILROAD MAN: "A savings account ought to be like a train that runs each station right on time. If I've scheduled the time and amount of my deposits, you can probably do that too. If inconvenient to bring in your deposits—mail them in. Open Sat. Evns. from 6 to 8 p. m. for deposits." **Humboldt Savings Bank** Founded 1893 783 Market Street near Fourth Street in the SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—TRUST—SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS "Your ambition—a bank account." Our ambition—your account."

will have to receive either bonuses to the equivalent of the former subsidy, or an additional sum based on a comprehensive index number. The totally unemployed will also have to be provided for. To meet these expenses the Finance Minister has announced drastic measures to accelerate the collection of the capital levy and of the income tax, in addition to imposing new taxation on alcohol, wines, beer and tobacco, in some cases raising the tax 10 times. An additional revenue of 31,000,000,000 crowns is anticipated by sweeping increases in the charges of the railways controlled by the state, first-class fares being raised 350 per cent. There are to be new taxes on all banking transactions, on turnover and from all these measures, with existing taxation and the abolition of subsidies, it is hoped to procure a revenue of some 150,000,000,000 crowns as compared with 40,000,000,000 crowns in the last budget.

Bank's Cooperation Given

The Vienna banks have also shown their willingness to take part in this strenuous movement of self-help by raising from German banks a loan of 250,000,000 marks, which has been lent to the Austrian Government for 12 months. The financial advisers of the government are now discussing details of an internal loan which it is hoped will produce far more than has hitherto been anticipated as likely to result from purely internal measures in Austria. There is ground for hope that a number of superfluous government officials will either be pensioned off or absorbed by Austrian trade and industry.

It is also proposed to decontrol coal. This all round freeing of trade will undoubtedly stimulate production, particularly as regards foodstuffs. For a number of years, owing to the system and price under which crops were requisitioned by the government, the agricultural producer in Austria has had no certainty as to what would happen to his next year's crop and has been perpetually compelled to sell below the world's prices. It is therefore not surprising that a large amount of land which before the war was cultivated is now fallow. With the abolition of the subsidies and control, a considerable increase in Austria's production of cereals and sugar is anticipated.

If Austria has a breathing spell in which to put her self-help program into execution, it is believed she will pull through. The immediate and real danger is that the Austrian people themselves may lose hope of the crown retaining any purchasing power and that working with them in a vicious circle, a speculative money market may rush the crown into the category of a worthless ruble. This would, in the opinion of experts, be utterly unreasonable, as the present plans of the Austrian Government are more calculated to diminish the activities of the printing press and to put Austria on a sound economic basis than any plan hitherto proposed. External credits of reasonable proportions should be forthcoming to assist reconstruction. In this event the prospects of the little republic eventually becoming self-supporting were never better than they are today, despite the crisis in the external value of the crown and the apparent inflation of her currency. It may give food for thought when it is known that the whole of the issued currency of Austria, at the current rate of exchange, is only equivalent to about £4,000,000.

PLAYWRIGHTS ARE HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHAPLAIN HILL, North Carolina.—The Carolina Playmakers have completed their plans for the second annual tour in the State, this year going into the eastern counties. In the three years since its organization the Playmakers have won national recognition. The program this year, for each performance will be made up of three plays, the writer of each being a North Carolinian: "The Miser," by Paul Greene of Lillington; "In Dixon's Kitchen," by Wilbur Stout of Burlington, and "Trista," by Elizabeth Lay of . . .

SIGNIFICANCE OF BELGIAN ELECTIONS

Flemish Party, Preponderant in Nation's Politics, Demands Right to Use of Its Own Language in the Flemish Provinces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—General elections have now taken place all over Belgium, completely renewing the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The three great political parties are face to face; the Liberals, the Roman Catholics, and the Socialists. The Parliament includes 186 members and the Senate half of this number. In the former Parliament no party had the absolute majority, and the government was composed of representatives of the three parties. The fresh elections have not given to either of the three parties any majority, but the Socialists and Liberals have lost a few seats, while the Roman Catholics have gained about 10 seats.

The predominant significance of these elections does not exist merely in the numerical position obtained by each of the three parties. It lies in the fact that the Flemish Party of Belgium embodies the greater portion of the population of the country, and it has expressed its will that it shall have in future its own language, namely, Flemish, that is to say Dutch, used in the Flemish provinces. In the schools, government offices, courts and in the army, which claims a Flemish division of regiments and a French Walloon division of regiments. It is to be anticipated that these reforms, which have already been realized on a fair scale, will in the near future give rise to violent debates in the new Parliament and will have great influence in the formation of the Cabinet.

Nationalist and Linguistic Issue

The "Independence Belge," a Liberal newspaper as ponderous as it is authorized, devotes a leading article to the elections, especially regarding the nationalist and linguistic question in Belgium. This journal states: "The groups which have attempted, especially in the Roman Catholic Party, to struggle against the clear Flemish tendencies of the head of the party have suffered a severe setback. None of their candidates have gone through. In the Liberal Party, the new elected of Flanders are the parties adhering to the Flemish movement."

"The Flemish populations are remaining resolutely true to the program of the pre-war Flemish Party, despite the polemics tending to fight it. True, what is happening in Flemish Belgium has taken place in all the other countries where two or three languages are spoken. As long as the government and Parliament have been within the hands of the higher classes, it is the language with a great circulation which has carried off the prize; it presents a natural feature, a sure power of attraction for the intellectual classes."

Language Law Action Unlikely

"With the gradual development of the democratic tendencies, however, the popular languages, only spoken by the masses, have regained their place in public life. In face of the results of the elections, it is quite certain that the future House will not touch the new law on the Flemish language in the government offices. As regards the questions in abeyance, such as that of the Flemish university of Ghent, the sooner they will be given a solution the better. Sores should not be allowed to get worse."

"The Belgian Parliament of 1919 has been more Flemish than that of 1914, and that of 1921 will still take an advance upon that of 1919, while the separatists and extremists will have

weakened. They should be reinforced either by a dilatory policy or exclusive regulations."

"The events of Ireland have shown that of all tactics possible in the question of race and language, the worst that exists always consists in proffering too late solutions which have been refused at the time when peace might have been made. If the English Conservative Party could today settle the Irish question in voting the Home Rule Bill, such as Gladstone laid down, they would only be too glad to do so. What is necessary, is to seek conciliatory solutions, and if the new government sets about it rapidly and sincerely, it will do good work."

Orientation of Belgians

Sundry important Roman Catholic papers of Brussels and Liège express the same views, and the county council elections, which took place on November 27, obviously point to the fact that the majority of the country is wedded to that opinion. If the result of the elections points out some international meaning, it is the decided orientation of most of the Belgian public, especially the Flemish, regarding Anglo-Saxon politics, American as well as British, and in opposition to the kind of vassalage shown since the war by an important minority with regard to France.

A rather small but exceedingly turbulent hyperpatriotic political faction, aiming at the annexation of some portion of Dutch territory, having been completely knocked out in this election, one can now assert that the diplomatic trouble and uneasy feeling pending since the war between Holland and Belgium will wane, and a fair understanding between the governments of both countries will intervene in their stead.

MELBOURNE TRADES HALL COUNCIL'S PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Among the projects put forward for a better organization of the worker is that recommended by a special committee recently appointed by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, a plan to which reference has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor. This scheme is, of course, primarily connected with the Trades Hall, and even if adopted might not have any far-reaching effect. Its chief value may lie in the fact that it is a constructive effort to find some middle ground between the craft unionists and the One Big Unionists.

The Trades Hall committee contemplates a division into seven departments: primary, secondary, transport, education, clerical, public utilities, and miscellaneous. Among the recommendations was one that representation on the Trades Hall Council should be by industries rather than by occupations as at present. It was also recommended that the individual worker in any industry should act as a loyal unit of that industry in all questions affecting the common interests of those employed therein; also that for the present the individual worker may remain a subscribing member of the union governing the working conditions, rate of wages, and training of those following the occupation to which he belongs.

MISREPRESENTATION OF SLOVAKS' AIMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Attempts are often made by certain sections of the Magyar and German press to represent the Slovaks abroad as unwilling partners in the composition of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. In particular the efforts of the Slovak Popular Party to secure for the Slovaks a certain degree of autonomy in the administration of Slovakia have been misused by the enemies of this republic, and represented as a Slovak movement for separation and the break-up of the state as a unity. On this point Deputy Hlinka, the leader of the Slovak Popular Party, made an important utterance, during the recent debate on the new government's program. Deputy Hlinka announced that his party would support the government and said: "We Slovaks have shown perhaps more loyalty to this state than have any others, for it is our state and our republic. We threw in our lot with it without any mental reservation whatsoever. We are dualists in so far as we look upon ourselves as a distinct people with a mentality and, to a certain degree, a civilization of our own; but, as far as the state is concerned, we stand for its unity and integrity."

"Slovakia requires autonomy, as the President himself has recognized. The 2,000,000 Slovaks could today hardly exist by themselves, but the Czechs too would find it difficult to get along without us. The truth is we are necessary to one another; we are brothers. Slovakia is not a mere appendix, it is an equal partner in the republic. We Slovaks want to take our part in the upbuilding and the prosperity of the Tzecho-Slovak republic with the proviso that we be accepted as republicans and a distinct people."

AUSTRALIA TO ASSIST RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia intends to assist Russia to the extent of £50,000, and proposes to send this government grant in wheat and meat. This announcement was made in the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who added that the meat would be taken, if possible, from supplies in Britain but the wheat would be sent from Australia. In addition to this official recognition of Russia's plight, many unofficial steps are being taken in Australia to help the Russians. Among others is the appeal issued to the churches of New South Wales by the Labor Council of that State, in conjunction with the Australian Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Russian Association.

GIRLS TO PUBLISH PAPER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Women students at the University of Pennsylvania have launched plans for the publication of a daily newspaper. On Saturday, posters appeared in bulletin boards about the campus asking for suggestions for a name for the proposed publication, an editorial policy and nominations for managing editor and advertising manager.

The White House

First Showing for Spring, 1922

New Wash Fabrics

From the finest looms of France, England, Switzerland and America has been assembled this Spring Display of beautiful wash fabrics. Whether you make your own clothes or not, you will be interested in the new

ginghams	embroidered crepe
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shirtings	tissue ginghams

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Write for our 1922 General Catalogue.

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Just Arrived!

New Hat Modes

for Spring and Southern Resort Wear
Millinery of that originality and quality for which our shop has long been famed; offering a most varied choosing for Sport, Tailleur and Dressy Wear.

At Extremely Moderate Prices—

PRIME CORN FED BEEF

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Commercial Lunch
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MANUFACTURER

FINE PLATINUM DIAMOND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Verney Children

Claydon House in Buckinghamshire, where the Verney children lived, was for centuries the home of the Verney family and among its treasures are some hundreds of letters—written when the Stewart kings were reigning. From them we learn a great deal about the way in which people lived in those far-off days when things were so different to what they are now. The house, of course, has changed in appearance. The original one dated from Henry VII's reign and in compliment to the King was built in the form of H, as was the fashion then. Later, when alterations became necessary, as Queen Elizabeth was on the throne it was adapted to resemble E, and it was very much like that at the time when these letters were written, and when Sir Edmund and Lady Verney and afterward their son, Sir Ralph, were living there.

Ralph, Edmund—often called Mun—Tom and Henry were the sons of Sir Edmund and Lady Verney. There were six daughters, Susanna, Cary, Penelope, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth, called in the family Sue, Cary, Pen, Peg, Moll and Betty. A cousin, Doll Leake, also lived with them, and we can imagine what good times all these children must have had together and how the old house must have echoed with their romps and all their fun and frolic. Hillesden was a fine house on a hill only 1½ miles away if you went across the fields, where their grandparents, Sir Thomas and Lady Denton, lived and where they themselves had all been born. Lady Verney had 10 brothers and sisters all younger than herself, several of them of very much the same age as her own children, so that there must have been merry goings-on at Hillesden, too, when the young Verneys came to visit the young Dentons. Hoodman blind was one of the games they played at (blind man's bluff we should call it) also ninepins, shovel board, bowls, marbles, hopscotch, tennis, quoits and rackets, and they probably did a great deal of dressing up, too, because "masques," balls—that is, where every one wore a mask—were the rage in society just then, and we may be sure that the children would play at it, too.

Both Claydon House and Hillesden were situated on slight hills, and the story goes that two black trumpeters in red uniforms used to sound a reveille from one hill which was answered by two trumpeters from the other. We can imagine how the children in both houses must have loved to hear them.

Life must have been much different for children then, for such very strict discipline was considered necessary, but in one respect they had an easier time than the children of the present day. They did not have to learn spelling. People spelt anyhow then. As long as one knew what the word was meant to be no one minded how it was written. In these old letters it sometimes happens that a word will be spelled two different ways in the same letter, and that by great lords and ladies at court. Of course, too, schools were very different. Edmund and Tom Verney went to Winchester and then to Magdalen College, Oxford, where Ralph also went. Henry was educated in France, as his father intended him to be a soldier. We find very little about girls' schools in these letters, but Betty went to one and every one thought her much improved by it. Ralph soon began to help his father in the management of the property.

Charles I was very fond of Sir Edmund and made him Knight Marshal of the court and Standard Bearer, so he had to be in London a great deal. The Verneys' first London house was in Drury Lane and then they moved to Covent Garden. That was the fashionable quarter then. It was not crowded with barrows and carts full of vegetables or fruit as now. Many grand folk lived there and beyond it were fields and open country, for the West End of London had not been built yet.

They had to do most of their traveling on horseback. There were, indeed, coaches, but roads were few and bad and traveling by coach was very slow. Sir Edmund always rode from Claydon to London and back. The boys went to Winchester or Oxford on horseback with servants and pack-horses bringing their luggage. How quiet the house must have seemed when the father and all the brothers were away! But the girls had plenty to do. There were no shops, you know, where one ordered what was wanted. If the bread was not baked at home, the jams and preserves made, and the household linen spun, the household would have had to go without all these things. The maids did the actual work but the ladies of the family superintended it. They also did an immense amount of needlework.

The Civil War broke out in England just as the Verney children were becoming grown-ups. Once the army of the Parliament encamped close by the Claydon villages but the house was not touched, though Hillesden House was destroyed. But Hillesden Church still remains with its many Denton monuments. The house Sue lived in as Mrs. Alport, Overton Manor in Cheshire, is still standing though much altered. Many, many years after, Pen and Henry, who had been great chums, took a house in London between them and lived together. Tom lived right on into Queen Anne's reign. Ralph became a knight and a Member of Parliament, and lived at Claydon. There are monuments to several of them in Middle Claydon Church, which is close to the garden where once upon a time they all played; and portraits of some of them and of their descendants look down from the wall of Claydon House, which three hundred years ago was the house where they lived so happily together with their parents.



"One, two, three, four—hold hands now tight—Strike out together—so—left! right!"

Skating

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the ice we swiftly glide,
All hand in hand and side by side;
And O! it is such fun,
For winter has begun;
So hey! for skates and over the ice
We'll go.

One, two, three, four—hold hands
now tight—
Strike out together—so—left! right!
The sun shines bright and clear,
All four of us are here.
No, five! because you must count Flip
in front.

And can't one go a pace just, whew!
It's most as good as if one flew—
So with our cheeks aglow,
Across the ice we go,
All four of us—and Flip too, that
makes five.

Dorothy Gives a Party for Her Cat

Dorothy had a dear little kitty that was black as coal, with a white face and white paws and long white whiskers. This kitty was named Toodles.

Now it happened that Dorothy's mother had just given her a lovely party, with little boys and girls invited to share the ice cream and cake. They had all played games and had a great deal of fun and Dorothy was thinking about this one morning as she sat on the back steps petting her little kitty named Toodles.

"How would you like a party, Toodles?" she asked suddenly. Toodles looked up at her and tried to speak plainly and say yes, by giving a little meow.

"All right, Toodles," Dorothy answered, picking her pet up and carrying it into the house on her shoulders. Dorothy went to her mother to talk over the party plans.

"Yes, you can have a party for Toodles," her mother consented. "I would like to give Toodles something extra nice to eat," Dorothy began, "and play with her the way she likes to play best."

"All right, you can have the party this morning," Dorothy's mother said. So Dorothy called to her playmate, Marjorie, who lived next door and together they gave Toodles a lovely party.

First they got a nice dish of cream and put it on the back steps and you should have seen Toodles jump with delight when she saw such a nice feast. She began to lap the cream as fast as she could, and when she had finished drinking it there was another surprise for her.

You couldn't guess so I will tell you. Toodles was very fond of cake and Dorothy and Marjorie gave her a little piece.

When the feast was over, Dorothy and Marjorie busied themselves making toys that kitty liked to play with and what do you think they made?

Marjorie wound a ball of string and sewed it tight so it would not unroll and Dorothy tied empty wooden spoons on a long string to fasten on

a door knob for Toodles to play with. Toodles could hardly wait for the toys to be made before she began to play with them and she rolled about and jumped up high and had such a good time with her playthings that the girls just laughed with delight.

Then Dorothy's mother gave them all a big surprise when she came out with a nice little straw basket with a soft cushion in it and announced that this also was for Toodles.

"Toodles showed her thanks by hopping right into the basket, curling herself up in a little ball and going fast asleep."

Then Dorothy's mother brought the girls some cake and milk, too, and then Toodles' party was over.

The Night Walkers

"I wish I could stay up all night, just for once," said Betty to her friend the bee-man.

"What would you do all the long night?" the bee-man asked, with a smile.

"I'd walk back and forth around the hill until I found out who crosses the road every night just there at the curve."

"Who crosses the road?" repeated the bee-man in a puzzled tone. "I don't think anyone but the zanzero is ever on this road at night."

"It isn't people," Betty explained. "It's things. There are the strangest tracks every morning when I go for the milk. All wiggling like a snake track, but not slick and smooth like that. It might be birds, but it would be very, very little birds. I could show them to you if you'd come with me now."

The bee-man seemed to think this a good plan. He put on the pith helmet he had worn long ago in India, and taking Betty's hand he set off down the hill with her at such a pace that she had to take an extra skip now and again to keep up with him.

It was just after sunrise and no one had been over the road to disturb the tracks. There they were, running in a zigzag line across the road to the hard adobe bank above.

"Very interesting," said the bee-man thoughtfully, and he got down on his hands and knees to look at the curving line more closely. Three Indians on horseback came prancing by, but the bee-man paid no attention to this. He crawled along in the dust with his eyes quite close to the road; and Betty heard him say again after a moment, "Very interesting!"

The bee-man was right; it was an interesting track. It was as wide as Betty's thumb, and it looked as if some one might have been pricking out the map of a railroad track with a pin. The two dotted lines zigzagged through the dust of the road, spraying out into several paths when they reached the weedy bank below the road.

"Look," said the bee-man. "See how the track branches off down here? But at the other side of the road there is but one path. That makes me think our night walker lives in the adobe bank and is out hunting his food on this side of the road. We'll follow him back now and see if we can track him to his own dooryard."

Betty walked slowly along by the bee-man's side while he went on all fours, pointing out each curve of the

tiny track. They followed it to the very foot of the bank, then lost it in the hard adobe.

"There," said Betty. "That's what happens every single morning." Do you think he gets up off the ground and flies away just here?"

"I don't think he has wings," said the bee-man. "Wait a minute."

The bee-man rose to his feet and began peering along the bank above the spot where the tracks ended.

"Ah, I have it!" he exclaimed at last with great satisfaction. "Come and look at this streak of crusty adobe, my dear. What do you see?"

Betty squinted up her eyes and stared at the spot the bee-man pointed out.

"I can't see even the tiniest hole," she said at last.

"Not even a cobweb?" laughed the bee-man.

"Not even a cobweb," said Betty. "Oh, Mr. Graham, you didn't think it was just a spider?"

"Not just a spider," said Mr. Graham teasingly. "But look again."

Betty looked obediently; and suddenly she noticed that the gray adobe had a round crusty spot in the middle, very much the size and shape of a 50-cent piece.

"Is it that?" she asked, putting her finger on the spot.

The bee-man nodded, and picking a twig from a buckwheat-bush leaned over. "Watch!" he warned her. With the end of the twig he flicked the round gray spot. It flew up like a little door, and Betty found herself looking into a smooth round tunnel, whose walls looked to be lined with ivory white paper. While she looked, a great gray spider came running up to the mouth of the tunnel and blinked out at them as if asking what they meant by opening the door without his leave.

"It is a spider, after all!" exclaimed Betty.

"Yes, it's a trap door spider, and the tracks are the ones he makes every night when he goes hunting. He's your night walker, my dear. Isn't he a fine fellow?"

"But who made the pretty tunnel and the little door for him?" Betty asked wonderingly.

"He made it for himself. I have a book up at the house that tells all about it and some day I'll read to you about him. Now perhaps we'd better shut his door for him again and let him get back to his nap."

He dropped the little round door, and Betty drew a long breath of wonder. "A spider!" she repeated, as if she could hardly believe her eyes. "Tomorrow morning I'm going to ask father and mother to come with me for the milk, and maybe you'll come too and open the door for us. Won't they be surprised?"

The bee-man smiled. He rather thought they would be.

Wake-Robins

One of the very prettiest of the spring flowers is the painted trillium, the three-pointed star blossom that grows profusely in so many country regions. Wake-robin is just one of the odd names by which trilliums are called. Why people commenced calling the flower by a bird name, no one seems to know. Perhaps it was because when the trilliums came, the robins came too.

Winter Bird Visitors

Just now anywhere in the British Isles you may see big flocks of redwings and fieldfares. Redwings look very much like song thrushes only they are smaller and under their wings is a bright patch of red. Fieldfares are about the size of mistle thrushes and look black and gray and white in patches. Both these birds have flown across the North Sea from Norway. They nest up in the north of Norway in the birch woods in June, but none of them stay in Norway in the winter, as it is too cold and there is so much snow and ice.

If you are by the sea you will come across many strange birds which you never see in summer time. All these have come to spend the winter here from their summer homes in the far cold north. Some have flown all the way from Greenland, Iceland and Spitzbergen. Many are what are called wading birds—little dun and white ones called sandpiper and bigger black and white fellows rather like peewits and called turnstones, or bigger ones still with long legs and barred plumage, called godwits. None of these nest in the British Isles but all will fly away north when spring comes.

Where there are river estuaries and mud flats you may see big flocks of wild geese. They feed at low tide, on the green seaweed that grows on the mud flats and looks like grass. When the tide is high and water covers the weed they fly out to sea and rest on the waves. On the mud flats you will see hundreds and hundreds of wild duck also, of many different kinds. One kind you might recognize is the widgeon, as he has a yellow stripe on the top of his head, looking like a bald patch. A few widgeon duck nest in Scotland, but most of them go further north and only spend the winter here.

Perhaps most lovely of all winter bird visitors to Britain are the wild swans—they come from Iceland and Siberia—but you perhaps will only see them if you go to the wild remote islands on the west coast of Scotland or Ireland.

Captain Tommy

"Come, Charles, why have you not started? Captain Tommy went down the road five minutes ago," called Mrs. Carver from a cottage door.

"I'm looking for a sack, Mother."

"Why, Sonny?"

"Because Captain Tommy told us each to bring a sack to the rally this morning."

"Well, there's one up in the loft. Hurry, now, or the others will be gone."

Charles presently came out of the barn with a fine large sack. He said good-by to his mother, and went whistling along to the village green, where a row of lads stood waiting the commands of their leader.

Camley was only a small village, but it had an extensive green which was a splendid playing place for the children. The boys had formed themselves into a kind of club, and every year they elected one of their number to be captain. This year Tommy Tarver had been chosen captain. Captain Tommy was a genius at inventing new games, and was the object for the Saturday outings.

The boys generally managed to keep secret until the last moment, so the boys always looked for a surprise.

He stepped in front of his regiment and saluted. They returned the salute smartly and stood at attention.

"Present—sacks!" ordered Captain Tommy.

Amid general laughter these were displayed, and not one boy had forgotten the order of the previous week.

"Boys, you all remember our captain of two years ago, Percy Ansell?"

There was a chorus of assent, and he continued, "I have no doubt you also remember the fine games we had in his garden, and the home-made toffee his mother used to bring out to us. Well, boys, I noticed the other day that his woodhouse was nearly empty. Now that Percy is on his father's ship who is to fill the woodhouse?"

"We will do it," shouted the boys, understanding him immediately.

"Now you see why I said 'Bring sacks.' We are going to Pitch Wood where the fir cones lie thick upon the ground, and near where the last trees were felled are heaps of chips that the keeper will let us have. Shoulders—sacks! Quick march!"

It was uphill to Pitch Wood by a very winding lane between tall hedges. These were bare save for a few red berries, for it was winter. In groups of two or three the 20 boys walked along chattering or singing. They all thought it was a capital plan, and they determined to work very hard. They entered the wood by a white gate, and just inside was Captain Tommy's friend the keeper.

Tommy advised the lads not to waste time picking up sticks here and there, but to go quickly to the dell the keeper had mentioned. Their last expedition to the wood had been in the putting season, and very different it now appeared as they trudged over crackling brown leaves. In one part they could hear in the distance the ring of the woodmen's axes, and soon they reached a cleared space.

"Here we are, boys. Don't fill your sacks. Leave room for cones on top," said Captain Tommy, setting the example by opening out his sack on the ground and picking up some nice dry chips.

The fir plantation was close at hand, and one after another the boys forsook the heaps of wood and finished their load with long-pointed fir cones that country people treasure for fire-lighting. From one of his pockets Captain Tommy produced a length of stout string to secure the neck of

each sack. Then he looked at his watch.

"Half an hour for hide-and-seek," he announced. "Harry and Gerald pick up sides."

This pleased them all. It was not quite so easy as when the trees were covered with leaves, and it made them hide more carefully.

When it was time to return to the village, Captain Tommy said, "Mrs. Ansell has gone to market, and she won't be back until the afternoon train. So we can go now and empty our sacks, and this afternoon I propose that we go into Gerald's paddock, and peep over the wall to see if she is pleased."

Although they were so laden, the boys walked down to Camley in record time. They kept in step, and sang some of their marching songs. It was great fun to watch the pile in Mrs. Ansell's woodhouse grow higher and higher as each boy emptied his sack. Then they sorted out fir cones from wood, and when the clock struck 12 they scampered home to dinner.

"How short the days seem now," said Mrs. Ansell to a neighbor as they came up the hill from the station. "I wanted to get in a few sticks before dark, so I won't come in today, thank you."

She hurried past the green, and turned in at a wooden gate that belonged to a pretty thatched cottage. She put her market basket on the doorstep, and went round to the back to get her key from its hiding place. Then she caught sight of the present the boys had made her. With an exclamation of joy she pushed the woodhouse door open as wide as she could, and gazed at the collection.

"I'll be bound Captain Tommy is at the bottom of this!" she said to herself.

Then hearing a suppressed chuckle she turned quickly round and saw a row of merry faces peering over the garden wall.

"Thank you, dears, one and all. I can't tell you how pleased I am. Before you go rambling next Saturday, call here, every one of you."

Captain Tommy and his regiment did not forget her invitation and they decided she had never before made such delicious toffee.

Oh, I've Got a Little House

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, I've got a little house,
Way down the lane,
You turn to the pasture,
And then back again,
And then you go over
The old stone wall.
The alders and woodbine
And asters and all,
And there is the house,
As plain as can be;
I've made it of rails,
And mosses, you see,
Oh, I've got a little house,
Oh, such a little house,
Way down the lane!

An Outback Message

A parliamentary party has recently visited Central Australia, on a tour of inspection along the proposed route of the new transcontinental railway from Oodnadatta to Port Darwin.

A member of this party gives an interesting account of a meeting with a number of Overlanders encamped at one of the government wells with some traveling stock which they were taking some hundreds of miles to the nearest market. He was surprised at the easy confidence with which one of the Overlanders predicted the arrival of a friend who was on his way to join them. He had not heard of this friend for weeks, but said that he was certain to turn up within 24 hours. The M. P. was naturally puzzled, and in response to the query, "How do you know?" received the reply, "I have a wireless from him last night."

The "wireless" was simply a smudge of smoke which had been seen 20 or 30 miles away in the direction from which the Overlander's friend was traveling to meet him.

"It never dries up nor freezes," he said simply.

Then they all got busy. First they scooped out a trench, six feet wide and 12 long. After piling the excavated snow to either side the hole was nearly five feet deep. Then they cut down tall young firs and cedars, laying the poles across half the trench and placing the branches on top and also on the floor inside. When the roof was sufficiently thick they used their snowshoes to heap snow on top of the boughs. The house built, they turned to cutting and piling firewood close at hand, enough to last throughout the night with the most liberal use. All this occupied their time till dusk. Now the fire is lit at the open end of the trench and the rosy flames dance cheerily in the gloom. Blankets are spread over the thick bed of boughs, the cooking kit is unpacked and, behold, the snuggest and coziest camp the boys have ever known in the wilderness! Warm? It soon got so warm that they had to discard sweaters and scarves and mits. Still the snow did not melt, except immediately behind the fire and the slope carried the moisture away from them. When the blaze died down a bit Fred and Jack did the cooking. Dick and Bobby gave the advice. The meal over, the plates were washed and set aside for breakfast, and jokes, stories and songs kept the party awake for an hour. Then fuel was piled on the fire, every one agreed to do his share of adding more during the night and—the camp was sound asleep. Some one must have aroused himself once or twice to feed the flames, for there was still heat when daylight came, but the rest never stirred a finger.

"Who fixed the fire?" shouted Bobby, grinning guiltily. No one answered, although of course some one knew. And Bobby could never find out. Who do you think was thoughtful enough to do it?

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT SEEN

Hard Work and Tried Methods Best Way to Bring Back Old Stability, Says the New York Trust Company in Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Without any artificial stimulant or international plan, real progress is being made in repairing the world's economic structure, declares the New York Trust Company. The results have been brought about by hard work and tried methods, says the bank, and encourage the belief that even if the search for a world cure should continue to be without result, normalcy may nevertheless be achieved.

The bank does not believe that the desired economic reconstruction can be brought about by any formula, but that some of the essentials to the creation of economic equilibrium are: political stability, reduction of government waste, scaling down of armament, cessation of currency inflation, balancing of budgets, elimination of abnormal unfavorable trade balances.

It is found that economy has already become the keynote of national policy everywhere. In many countries reduction of currency volume is already being made. While a tremendous amount of inflation still remains, the tendency is toward reduction. The bank gives this summary of decrease in note circulation between December, 1920, and September, 1921:

Denmark, 13.6 per cent; Norway, 13.6; Sweden, 11.6; Italy, 6.1; Netherlands, 6.8; United Kingdom, 6.2 on Bank of England notes and 14.7 on state notes; Bulgaria, 5.7; Switzerland, 5.2; France, 2; Spain, 1.8, and Belgium, 8.

Outstanding examples of continued note inflation are Germany, Poland and Austria, which are subject to special influences and are not regarded as typical. Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece also have further inflated their money, but general conditions show noteworthy improvement.

While international trade conditions are found to be still much disturbed, a number of European countries have narrowed the margin between exports and imports, tending toward more normal trade balances. The bank says that the accomplishment of France in this respect is very remarkable. Up to October, she had actually transformed an enormous adverse trade balance into an excess of exports over imports, although in the years before the war she always had an adverse visible trade balance, which was offset by income from investments and services.

Four principal countries in 1921 increased their unfavorable trade balances: the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. Foreign trade balances, showing excess of imports over exports, are thus shown: France, 71 per cent in 1920, 1 in 1921; Denmark, 87 and 5; Sweden, 65 and 22; Belgium, 41 and 34; Finland, 62 and 56; Netherlands, 94 and 62.

In presenting these figures the bank points out that in most European countries the normal condition is one in which the visible balance is unfavorable; any decrease in the excess of imports over exports therefore marks a trend toward a more advantageous condition for these countries at the present time.

LONDON SILVER-MARKET REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—A continuation of buying orders on a considerable scale from the Indian bazaar for shipment has imparted a measure of strength to the market, and prices have risen until 86½ and 35½ for cash and two months delivery were touched recently. The upward movement, writes Samuel Montagu & Co., was assisted by a temporary withholding of continental and other supplies. Less energy in the Indian inquiry rather than freer selling brought about an easier tendency, and prices have sagged away.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 27,000,000 ounces in silver, 23,500,000 dollars, and 670 silver bars, while quotations for bar silver per ounce standard were about 35½d.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Selling of metals, especially those issues which contributed largely to Friday's dealings, featured Saturday's brief market session. Gulf States extended its reaction by over 7 points, making a total of more than 25 points from the previous day's high price. Republic lost 4 points and declines of one to 2½ were sustained by Bethlehem, Crucible, Great Northern Ore, Sloss, Sheffield, Republic and Vanadium. Losses of one to 3 points were sustained by the principal oils, motors, equipments, chemicals, textiles and junior rails. Coppers, shippings and chain store issues strengthened.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of the clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$39,625,970 in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$23,467,570 from the previous week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Sterling (London) \$1.21 1/2 \$1.21 1/2 \$1.21 1/2
Paris (France) 161.1 161.1 161.1
Frankfurt (Germany) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Berlin (Germany) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Amsterdam (Holland) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Brussels (Belgium) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Geneva (Switzerland) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Madrid (Spain) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Lisbon (Portugal) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Sao Paulo (Brazil) 100.0 100.0 100.0
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Batavia (Java) 100.0 100.0 100.0
Singapore (Malaya) 100.0 100.0 100.0
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WALES DEFEATS ENGLAND EASILY

Rugby Football Team Wins Its Opening Match of International Series by 28-to-6 Score

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **CARDIFF, Wales (Saturday)**—England's Rugby football team, with 13 tried players in its ranks, but without W. J. A. Davies, its usual captain, was utterly routed by Wales here today, thus making an unimpressive entry into championship competition in which last season it was undefeated. The score today was 28 points to 6.

In the corresponding match last season the Welsh forwards did little; but today an even less renowned pack was irresistible and completely overran the Englishmen. The first score came after the game had been in progress 11 minutes, Jack Whitefield getting across the English line for an unconverted try. Reeling in the pitch which was little better than a mudpool, the Welsh forward indulged in a rush after 20 minutes, and another try. Then came the most spectacular move of the match. O. N. Lowe, English wing three-quarter, received a long pass and made a wonderful sprint for the corner flag. He scored, but the try was unconverted. Soon Wales was back on the English line to score a try through Frank Palmer and afterwards two more tries were obtained by the Welshmen. The score at half-time was 17 points to 3.

The second half was almost a repetition of the first, the Welshmen passing with more freedom behind the scrum, and several smart tries resulted. At last England scored again. B. S. Cumberlege, fullback, converted the defense into an attack by passing the slippery ball to Reginald Edwards who won the race for the Welsh line. The English tackling and fielding were weak and the team generally suffered by comparison with its opponents. The summary:

WALES	ENGLAND
Parker, f.....f. Brown	Whitefield, f.....f. Bakelton
Morris, f.....f. Conway	Hiddlestone, f.....f. Edwards
Robert, f.....f. Gardner	Stephens, f.....f. Tucker
Cummings, f.....f. Jones	Jones, f.....f. V. G. Davies
Bowen, sh.....sh. Kershaw	Delahy, sh.....sh. Lowe
Palmer, f.....f. Evans	Evans, f.....f. Hammett
Richards, f.....f. Cumberlege	Rees, f.....f. Cumberlege
Score—Wales, 28; England, 6. Tries—Whitefield, Hiddlestone, Edwards, Palmer, Richards, I. Evans for Wales; Lowe, Edwards for England. Goals—Rees 2 for Wales. Referee—M. Tennant. Time—Two 45m. periods.	

ENGLAND WINS FROM WALES, 7-0

Amateur Association Football Eleven, Captained by Maxwell Woosnam, Shows Up Strongly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **SWANSEA, Wales (Saturday)**—England's amateur Association football team, captained by Maxwell Woosnam, soundly defeated Wales here today by 7 goals to 0. Throughout the match the superiority of the Englishmen was evident, but it was not definitely established till the second half, wherein 6 of the goals were obtained. Captain Woosnam himself played a great game. From his position of center half he repeatedly broke up the Welsh attacks and was also greatly to be reckoned with as an attacking force. H. P. Bell, the Cambridge undergraduate in the English goal, did the only Welsh goal, a splendid save from K. E. Hegan towards the end of the first half, but just before the interval he was beaten. F. N. S. Creek, Cambridge Blue, finding the net.

Soon after the second period opened Hegan scored and thereafter the Welsh defense fell to pieces. Creek, R. J. Thorne-Thorne and Kall scored in quick succession, the first named after dribbling right through the defense. Only thick mud prevented Wales scoring soon after this as Bell misfielded a headed shot by Iddal Davies and the ball stuck where it dropped. The sound Welsh halfbacks found Creek a hard man to handle as the game neared its end and the Cambridge man scored two further goals. The summary:

ENGLAND	WALES
Hegan, W.....f. Ellis	Boreham, W.....f. Edwards
Creek, C.....f. Davies	Kall, f.....f. Thorne-Thorne
Thorne-Thorne, W.....f. Wolf	Spiller, sh.....sh. Mouldale
Woosnam, ch.....ch. Jenkins	C. T. Ashton, sh.....sh. Evans
Osborne, W.....f. S. H. Davies	Gates, f.....f. Blew
Bell, f.....f. Mitchell	Score—England 7, Wales 0. Goals—Creek 4, Hegan, Thorne-Thorne, Kall for England. Referee—E. C. Hambrooke. Time—Two 45m. periods.

VANCOUVER WINNER IN OVERTIME GAME

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Vancouver.....	5	1	8	528
Victoria.....	5	1	8	528
Seattle.....	5	1	8	528

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Vancouver defeated Victoria in a fast overtime game in the Pacific Coast Hockey League Saturday, 4 goals to 3. The game opened at a very fast pace and in a few minutes Frederickson com-

bined brilliantly with Oatman and Meeking, and the first named, had no difficulty in scoring. The Vancouver front line was not long to be denied, and when Skinner was left unmarked he had no difficulty in scoring from a pass by Harris. Victoria had much the better of the play until the end of the period but found in Duncan and McKay a very solid defense. The second 20 minutes was one of the best periods of hockey seen on local ice this season, both teams skating and stickinghand brilliantly. In the first two minutes Oatman scored from Dundardale. Lehman saved a penalty shot from W. Loughlin's stick, but was completely beaten by Frederickson after Dundardale had drawn the visiting defense out of position.

With three goals to one in their favor at the opening of the final period the home sextette became careless and Duncan and Cook registered for Vancouver, Duncan scoring from a penalty shot. The overtime period lasted just over five minutes; Vancouver securing the winning goal when Harris placed the puck past Fowler from a pass by Duncan. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA IS AGAIN A WINNER

Defeats the New York Racquet Players in the Second of Their Inter-City Matches, 3 to 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia duplicated its performance of last week here Saturday, when the Quaker City racquet players defeated the New York City representatives in the second series of their inter-city matches, 3 matches to 1. A week ago court tennis was played with the same result, so that Philadelphia leads the series with 6 victories and 2 defeats.

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia, the United States court-tennis champions, defeated C. C. Zell and Harry Clark of New York in the feature match of the day, 15-12, 15-5, 17-14. Zell is the singles racquet champion of the United States. S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia, national squash-racquet singles champion, paired with W. F. McGinn, had no trouble in defeating O. D. Filley, the former Harvard varsity captain, and P. B. Osborne, 15-9, 15-5, 15-3. G. H. Brooke and Wilson Potter, two former University of Pennsylvania football stars, were the only Philadelphia players who lost, and they were defeated by G. M. Heckscher and S. T. Freilighuysen in straight games, 15-12, 15-2, 15-5. The summary:

W. J. McGinn and S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated O. D. Filley and P. B. Osborne, New York, 15-9, 15-5, 15-3.

C. S. Brown and B. B. Philadelphi, defeated L. Irving and L. Noel, New York, 15-13, 15-4, 15-6.

G. M. Heckscher and S. T. Freilighuysen, New York, defeated G. H. Brooke and Wilson Potter, Philadelphia, 15-12, 15-2, 15-5.

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia, defeated C. C. Zell and Harry Clark, New York, 15-12, 15-5, 17-14.

OKLAHOMA DEFEATS KANSAS STATE, 31 TO 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **NORMAN, Oklahoma**—Never leading by more than five points at any time of the game and with the score tied most of the time, the University of Oklahoma defeated Kansas State Agricultural College at basketball Friday, 31 to 26, by making a brilliant start in the last minute of play. The first half ended 15 to 12 for Oklahoma.

Capt. C. E. Walte '22, Oklahoma, led the field in scoring with six field goals and seven free throws out of 12 tries. W. F. Gilmer '24, followed his captain in scoring with four field goals while Kansas State was led by F. R. Williams '22 and F. L. Fovel '23. The summary:

OKLAHOMA	KANSAS STATE
Gilmer, f.....f. Hahn	Moore, f.....f. Hahn
Walte, f.....f. C. Weber	Cowell, f.....f. C. Weber
Williams, f.....f. Williams	Bonebrake, f.....f. Williams
Score—University of Oklahoma 31, Kansas State Agricultural College 26. Goals from floor—Walte 6, Gilmer 4, Moore 2 for Oklahoma; Fovel 2, Weber 2, Williams 2, Williams 2 for Kansas State. Referee—C. Bates. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

COAST TO CHARGE BALL

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Baseballs with rubber centers will be used in the Pacific Coast League during the 1922 season. For several years the official league balls have had cork centers, which, it was claimed by many, made the balls too lively. The rubber ball, it is thought, will not be as lively.

AMHERST SWIMMERS LOSE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Amherst College swimming team met with its first defeat in its last 17 meets, Saturday, when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated it in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, 38 to 32.

ANDOVER BEATS HARVARD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Phillips Andover Academy hockey team defeated the Harvard Freshmen here Saturday, 2 to 0.

RANGERS TIED FOR THE LEAD

Celtic Wins From Aberdeen While Rangers Are Held to a Tie by the Academicals

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE	First Division
Club.....	W. D. L. For Agst Pts
Liverpool.....	13 11 25 40 37
Burnley.....	15 3 7 48 30 33
Bolton.....	13 6 7 45 32 32
Aston Villa.....	14 2 10 53 37 30
Manchester City.....	12 5 8 43 40 29
Cardiff.....	12 9 9 38 36 30
Tottenham.....	11 5 9 39 26 27
Huddersfield.....	11 5 10 33 26 27
Newcastle.....	10 7 8 32 28 27
Sunderland.....	10 7 9 31 28 27
Middlesbrough.....	9 9 7 41 40 27
Preston.....	10 10 5 32 41 25
Sheffield United.....	9 11 41 28 24
West Bromwich.....	10 4 11 28 27 24
Everton.....	7 9 9 35 32 23
Oxford.....	8 7 10 23 32 23
Chelsea.....	7 8 11 19 32 22
Blackburn.....	9 7 9 35 32 21
Birmingham.....	9 13 30 38 31
The Arsenal.....	7 5 13 25 33 19
Bradford City.....	6 12 28 61 18
Manchester United.....	4 7 15 26 49 15

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Club.....	W. D. L. For Agst Pts
Celtic.....	17 9 2 57 16 43
Glasgow Rangers.....	17 6 4 57 21 43
Partick Thistle.....	17 6 4 57 21 43
Raith Rovers.....	14 9 6 51 33 37
Dundee.....	13 8 9 39 22 34
Hibernian.....	12 10 7 37 30 34
Partick.....	11 7 27 46 25 35
St. Mirren.....	11 9 9 53 41 31
Ayr United.....	11 10 38 25 30
Motherwell.....	11 12 42 38 27
Aberdeen.....	8 12 25 30 31
Clyde.....	10 11 30 44 27
Albion Rovers.....	9 12 37 42 26
Academicals.....	7 11 44 49 25
Greenock Morton.....	8 12 25 30 31
Kilmarnock.....	9 7 13 42 40 25
Hearts.....	8 13 35 40 24
Third Lanark.....	8 11 40 47 24
Dumfries.....	8 12 25 30 31
Dumbarton.....	6 14 32 54 17
Queens Park.....	6 17 27 53 17
Clydebank.....	4 18 25 68 14

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **LONDON, England (Saturday)**—Once again the Celtic team has gained the upper hand in the Scottish Association Football League competition. Its win Saturday, allied to the fact that the Glasgow Rangers could only draw, makes the teams mentioned equal as regards points, with last season's champions possessing a slightly inferior goal average. In England the leadership of both divisions of the league remains unchanged. Liverpool, which has not sustained a loss since the end of November, continued successful and is now four points ahead of the champion team, Burnley. The latter was somewhat unexpectedly held to a draw by the lowly-placed Arsenal team which, like another London side, Chelsea, has this season interspersed its wins with many defeats. Chelsea gave an improved display Saturday, however, and turned the tables upon Bolton Wanderers who earlier in the week had ascended to third position as the result of an easy win at Chelsea. Cardiff City gained a smashing victory by 6 goals to 3 against Bradford City and is now sixth.

There is no change whatsoever in positions of leading eight clubs in the Second Division. The top team, Notts Forest, again struck a winning vein, but Fulham and West Ham could not do better than draw and are closely followed in the standing by Hull City and Stoke, which also have totals of 3. The highest score in the Second Division was Bradford's five goals against Derby. The match between Sheffield Wednesday and the Wolverhampton Wanderers was postponed, as were two games in the Scottish League. The results:

First Division
Chelsea 2, Bolton 0.
Liverpool 1, Huddersfield 0.
Arsenal 3, Hibernian 0.
West Bromwich 3, Tottenham 0.
Everton 3, Villa 2.
Manchester City 2, Middlesbrough 2.
Sunderland 2, Manchester United 1.
Oldham 2, Preston 0.
Cardiff 6, Bradford City 3.
Sheffield United 3, Blackburn 2.
Newcastle 4, Birmingham 0.

Second Division

Clapton 0, Leicester 0.
Bradford 5, Derby 1.
Hull 2, Port Vale 0.
Notts Forest 1, Rotherham 0.
Fulham 0, Barnsley 0.
Palace 1, Bristol City 1.
Stoke 1, Bury 0.
Notts County 2, South Shields 0.
Leeds 0, West Ham 0.
Blackpool 2, Coventry 1.

Scottish League

Hearts 3, Third Lanark 1.
Academicals 0, Rangers 0.
Raith 0, Hibernian 0.
Celtic 2, Aberdeen 0.
St. Mirren 0, Falkirk 0.
Dundee 3, Queens Park 0.
Albion Rovers 0, Clyde 1.
Kilmarnock 3, Clydebank 2.
Greenock 2, Ayr 1.

*Home team.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Boston Athletic Association, Pere Marquette and Westminster are now in a three-cornered tie for first place in the Eastern Division standing of the United States Amateur Hockey Association as the result of the first named

defeating the St. Nicholas Club of New York City at the Boston Arena, Saturday night, 10 goals to 0.

The game was one of the most one-sided seen in the arena. The New York players were no match for B. A. A. with the exception of Jabish Holmes in goal. The Boston forwards were very fast and handled their sticks in splendid shape. Capt. D. S. Ingalls being the high scorer with three goals to his credit. The summary:

BOSTON A. A.	ST. NICHOLAS
Ingalls, Bigelow, Rice, lw.....rw. Cushman	Ingalls, Bigelow, Rice, lw.....rw. Cushman
Hutchinson, Bigelow, c.....c. H. Henriques	Hutchinson, Bigelow, c.....c. H. Henriques
Percy, Bigelow, McCarthy, Bright, rw.	Percy, Bigelow, McCarthy, Bright, rw.
Stubb, Percy, j.....lw. Buntin, Townsend	Stubb, Percy, j.....lw. Buntin, Townsend
Bright, McCarthy, rd.....rd. Von Bernuth	Bright, McCarthy, rd.....rd. Von Bernuth
Stillman, g.....g. Holmes	Stillman, g.....g. Holmes

BOAT CLUB WINS CLASS B TITLE

Union Squash Racquet Players Secure Championship of the Massachusetts Association

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CLUB SQUASH RACQUETS	Class B
Club.....	Won Lost P.C.
Union Boat Club.....	28 2 322
Harvard Club.....	21 4 340
Milton S. R. Club.....	14 16 360
Harvard University.....	9 9 369
Neighborhood Club.....	7 17 291
Boston A. A.....	7 18 280
Newton Center S. T. C.....	3 21 128

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Union Boat Club captured the Class B inter-club championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association Saturday when the Oarsmen defeated the Neighborhood Club of Quincy, Massachusetts, in five straight matches. It was the final appearance of the Union players in the series and, although the six other teams are scheduled to bring the official season to a close next Saturday, the Harvard Club, which is second in the table, is the Union that straight victory would not promote it in the standing.

The Milton Squash Racquet Club made a fine appearance in its match with the Harvard University team and won, 4 matches to 1. Boston Athletic Association defeated Newton Center Squash Tennis Club in the closest competition of the day, 3 matches to 2. The summary:

'Neighborhood Club at Union Boat Club

W. I. Badger Jr., Union, defeated M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood, 15-8, 15-10, 15-7.

R. B. Wallace, Union, defeated Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood, 15-7, 15-8, 15-7.

Ralph May, Union, defeated Harlow Schenkelberger, Neighborhood, 15-5, 15-10, 15-12, 15-12.

T. K. Richards, Union, defeated K. S. Peabody, Neighborhood, 15-10, 15-11, 15-10.

A. H. Marlow, Union, defeated R. V. Wakeman, 15-5, 15-10, 15-18, 15-12.

H. D. May, Union, defeated Carroll Harrington, Harvard, 15-15, 15-12, 17-15, 15-13.

G. N. Hurd, Milton, defeated C. J. Mason, Harvard, 15-7, 15-10, 11-15, 12-15, 15-10.

C. P. Clifford, Milton, defeated F. I. Carpenter Jr., Harvard, 15-13, 15-12, 15-10, 15-10.

T. T. Bradlee, Harvard, defeated W. B. Wood, Milton, 15-11, 15-15, 15-10, 15-9.

Warland Wright, Milton, defeated C. C. Holt, Harvard, 15-12, 13-15, 15-10, 15-12.

Newton Center S. T. C. at Boston A. A.

A. R. Holt, Newton Center, defeated J. J. Dyer, Boston, 8-15, 15-12, 17-15, 15-12.

L. B. Harding, Boston, defeated G. F. Wales, Newton Center, 15-12, 15-9.

S. W. Gilford, Boston, defeated E. A. Speare, Newton Center, 10-15, 15-16, 15-13, 15-10.

O. W. Kingston, Boston, defeated H. W. Marshall, Newton Center, 15-10, 15-9, 15-12.

G. H. Fernald, Newton Center, defeated W. H. Bussard, Boston, 17-15, 8-15, 10-15, 15-17, 15-12.

IOWA DEFEATED AT BASKETBALL

Purdue Comes From Behind in Second Half of Western Conference Championship Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—With a shower of field goals in the second half, Purdue University defeated the University of Iowa Saturday night in a Western Conference basketball game by a score of 36 to 22. Iowa was ahead, 15 to 13, at half time, but they played listlessly during the second period and were outclassed, Purdue being in possession of the ball at least three-quarters of the time during this part of the game.

B. B. Gullion '24, center for Purdue, played one of the best games seen on the Iowa floor in years. He scored seven field goals and did not have a single foul called against him. J. J. Shimek '22 was the Iowa star, with five baskets and three free throws.

Iowa's guarding game was effective only during the first period, during which the Old Gold held a lead except for a brief time. Purdue's victory was all the more creditable because of the diminutive size of three of their players. The summary:

IOWA	PURDUE
Everman, Treat, f.....f. Shimek, Lohman	Everman, Treat, f.....f. Shimek, Lohman
Masters, f.....f. Shimek, Lohman	Masters, f.....f. Shimek, Lohman
Gullion, c.....c. Gullion, c.....c. Gullion	Gullion, c.....c. Gullion, c.....c. Gullion
White, g.....g. White, g.....g. White	White, g.....g. White, g.....g. White
Miller, g.....g. Miller, g.....g. Miller	Miller, g.....g. Miller, g.....g. Miller

Score—Purdue University 36, University of Iowa 22. Goals from floor—Gullion 4, White 2, Everman for Purdue; Shimek 5, Frohwein 2, Lohman, Devine for Iowa. Goals from foul—White 3 for Purdue; Shimek 3, McGowen for Iowa. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—H. G. Reynolds. Time—Two 20m. periods.

HARVARD HOCKEY TEAM IS WINNER

Crimson Defeats Princeton in Hard-Fought Game by a Score of 3 Goals to 0

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON			
HOCKEY STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Yale	1	0	1.000
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Princeton	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—Harvard University moved up into a tie for first place in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton hockey championship standing of 1922 with Yale University Saturday when the Crimson defeated the Princeton varsity here, by a score of 3 to 0. It was Harvard's first appearance in a championship game, while Princeton lost to Yale on the previous Saturday.

The game was fast and hard fought. In the first period neither team was able to get a goal, and the second one was nearly over when C. W. Baker '22, slipped the puck into the net for the Crimson. The third period found Harvard quite a bit superior as only about two minutes after it had started, Baker again scored for the Crimson and about two minutes later J. M. Martin '22, made the third and last goal of the game. The playing of R. R. Higgins '22, in goal for Harvard, was very good. The summary:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
Walker, Hill, lw.....rw. Merritt, Powers	Walker, Hill, lw.....rw. Merritt, Powers
Martin, c.....c. Jackson, Burnham	Martin, c.....c. Jackson, Burnham
Baker, Laroque, rw.....lw. Corcoran, Hewitt	Baker, Laroque, rw.....lw. Corcoran, Hewitt
Owen, Gratwick, rd.....rd. Van Gerbig	Owen, Gratwick, rd.....rd. Van Gerbig
Higgins, g.....g. Higgins, g.....g. Higgins	Higgins, g.....g. Higgins, g.....g. Higgins

OHIO STATE DEFEATS INDIANA FIVE, 23 TO 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **COLUMBUS, Ohio**—In a slow game played here Friday night between the Ohio State University basketball team and the Indiana University quintet the Buckeyes won, 23 to 17. At the end of the first half the score was 12 to 8 in favor of Ohio State.

Both teams failed to score on numerous long shots and it was not until the last four minutes of play that R. L. Dudley '23, Ohio State forward, tossed in the game-winning baskets.

Capt. A. F. Greenspan '22 played a real game at left forward, being called upon at almost the last minute, to change from guard, in order to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of P. T. Baird '24, who will be out the rest of the season. Harold Sanford '24, was the star and leading point getter for the Hoosiers. The summary:

OHIO STATE	INDIANA
Greenspan, f.....f. Thomas, Crowe	Greenspan, f.....f. Thomas, Crowe
Robinson, c.....c. Busby, Coffey	Robinson, c.....c. Busby, Coffey
Davis, Pence, lg.....lg. Sanford	Davis, Pence, lg.....lg. Sanford
Young, rg.....rg. Baird, Aldrich	Young, rg.....rg. Baird, Aldrich

CHICAGO GAINS A NARROW VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **CHICAGO, Illinois**—Missed free throws nearly cost the University of Chicago the Western Conference basketball game with Northwestern University at Bartlett gymnasium, Friday night, but the Maroons finally won out by 23 to 22.

The score at the half time was 13 to 12 with Chicago ahead, but Northwestern jumped to the front in the second half. With only three minutes to go the Purple had a three-point lead. A basket after a missed free throw followed immediately by a long shot from the floor by C. W. McGuire '22, won the game. Chicago made only one free throw in 10 chances, while Northwestern made six out of nine. The summary:

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MASTER JOACHIM

"The Good Landscape Painter"

Joachim Patinir (c. 1475-1524) holds in art the sort of friendly place, but not as intimate, that Charles Lamb holds in literature.

Who, in their rambles through the art galleries of the world, has not stopped before small pictures, the landscape spacious, often stretching over a countryside, the figures immaterial, and exclaimed, with a tender look in the eyes, and a sense of pleasure—"Patinir."

In Madrid, Vienna, Berlin; in Belgium and Holland; in London and New York I have had such adventures; and as the years passed this Joachim Patinir became not only a friend, but he grew to hold in my estimation the august place of the inventor of the panoramic, far-flung landscape; indeed, as perhaps the first pure landscape painter, much more interested in nature than in man. Little is known about him, even his birth date is doubtful—some say 1475, others 1485; but it seems certain that in 1515 he bought the freedom of the Antwerp painters' guild, settled in Antwerp in 1520, and bought a house there. In the following year, 1521, Albrecht Dürer visited Antwerp, made friends with Patinir, and referred to their intercourse, and the precepts they exchanged several times in his diary. The entry that has made Patinir a reality, and that has drawn our hearts to him is this—"May 5th, 1521, Master Joachim, the good landscape painter, asked me to his wedding, and showed me all honor; and I saw two fine plays there, and the first was especially pious and devout."

Master Joachim, the good landscape painter! Few artists have received so striking a testimonial from a contemporary; and such a contemporary as Albrecht Dürer.

So Patinir has become a figure in the History of Landscape Painting, partly through Dürer's diary, but chiefly through his charming and arresting pictures. I say arresting, because although I may overlook many worthy pictures in a gallery, I never seem to overlook a Patinir. It may be because I am especially interested in the History of Landscape Painting. Patinir always gives me a thrill. A loved face smiles at me, and takes me out into the wide world where all manner of wonderful things are happening in nature. What care I that the picture may pretend to be a "Rest on the Flight into Egypt," or a "Martyrdom of St. Catherine," or "St. John on the Island of Patmos." The significance of the subject mattered little to Patinir; he never really mastered the figure: what he loved was the look of the world seen from a hilltop, or from a mountain, or even as seen by a bird, or even not seen at all, something that his imagination perceived, a land of lakes, rivers and castles; and land-locked bays; and the sea opening to infinity, with men and women like busy ants, running about and doing things, but quite unimportant.

Curious it is how Patinir has always attracted me. When I revisited the Metropolitan Museum, New York, after a lapse of some years, in one of the rooms I found a new acquisition, "A Romantic Landscape" by Patinir, and at once I was aware that there was no change in Joachim's great friendliness. This romantic landscape, so funny, and lovely, and odd, and absurd and delightful, was just merry and bright, just the kind of thing the "good landscape painter" liked doing. By-the-by I have often wondered whether Dürer meant to convey that Patinir was good morally, or good pictorially.

And there is a Patinir that I have loved ever since I began to take an interest in painting. This is the "River Scene" in the National Gallery, London, a most-lovely thing, a pure landscape, with a figure seated at the foot of a tree in the foreground sketching this Peter Pan dream view. I took it for granted that this figure was Joachim Patinir, the good landscape painter. He looks upon a noble river curving round a hill to the left, and on the river is a boat, and a barge, and a great, sinuous log-wood raft which looks like a glistening sea serpent. In the middle distance is a small town on a wooded upland, and there are strange rocks, with clustering shrubs on them, stretching skyward, and there are reflections in the winding river, which is a delicate, shimmering blue; and the general tone of the picture is pearly gray, and I have always regarded it as the most pure landscape in the history of the art, and Joachim Patinir as a pioneer.

So far so good. But now my enthusiasm must be tempered. There is an old work ahead.

I do not pretend that the discovery that Patinir is not all we thought him to be came suddenly. For years I have known that the archivists, and diggers into dusty documents, and the experts who compare old pictures, and make deductions, and reduce art to a formula, were exploring Patinir, his contemporaries and predecessors. Of course they cannot take anything away from the pictures, the many, many delightful pictures, that go under his name; but they can, and they have, made Patinir much less important as an innovator, and they have ruthlessly taken from him most of the pictures ascribed to him. I had some inkling of this when the Librarian of The Hague library showed me, and translated the Patinir references that are embodied in the researches of modern archivists and preserved in The Hague library. But it was not until I read the chapter on "Joachim Patinir and His Followers" in Sir Martin Conway's recently published "The Van Eycks and Their Followers" that I realized how much the art historian has taken from the glory of Patinir.

He was a good landscape painter. No one denies that. But he was no in-

novator. The "Patinir landscape," wide-extending, seen from a height, and from the inner eye of Romanticism, was a growth. It seems to have been practiced first by Jerome Bosch, who was at least a quarter of a century before Patinir, and by Gerard David and Quentin Maessys. This kind of landscape became popular, and as Patinir showed a facility for it there is a probability that he sometimes painted in landscape backgrounds for Gerard David, Quentin Maessys, and later for Joset van Cleve. Sir Martin has well said that what "they did incidentally Patinir did professionally. He summed up and gave currency to the new style, and his views, instead of being subsidiary to the figures in the foreground, reduced such figures to minor importance." Yes, Patinir made the seen-from-a-height, extending landscape popular. Then the imitators rushed in, and the reason why the world has called them all Patinirs is because he was not a great artist; only a charming artist, and there is not the startling difference between him and his imitators as between, say, Velasquez, and his imitators.

Perhaps the severe art historians have been too severe. At present the pictures incontestably given to Joachim Patinir are well under 10. Three are signed—the "Baptism," at Vienna; the "St. Jerome," in Karlsruhe; the "Flight into Egypt," at Antwerp. Add to these "The Temptation of St. Anthony," at Madrid; a "Landscape," in the Wessendonk Collection at Bonn; "Heaven and Hell," in Madrid. Others may some day be passed as Patinirs.

The "River View" in the National Gallery is, alas, taken away from him, and given to nobody. Art historians cannot agree to give it to anybody. An attempt was made, without success, to father it on Hans van der Elburcht, he who painted the "Fishermen" altarpiece in Antwerp Cathedral. It has been suggested that the National Gallery "River View" was one of the three Predella to the "Fishermen"; as this suggestion has been rejected, my beloved "River View" remains nameless.

History also mentions a Henry Patinir, who has sometimes been confused with Joachim. As this Henry Patinir is now supposed to be Herri met de Bles, we may hope that the light is beginning to shine on the Patinir mystery.

Anyhow, when we are charmed by one of these world-in-the-palm-of-your-hand landscapes, we may say, with truth, if Patinir didn't paint it, it was painted by somebody who admired Patinir; and as we don't know the name of this particular imitator, we may for the present continue to express our gratitude to Patinir, and our affection for him. Q. R.

THE FIRST ENGLISH LINE ENGRAVER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The date of the invention of line engraving for the purpose of taking imprints, has never been definitely settled. Undoubtedly it was a development of the goldsmith's craft, and is known to have been practiced in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth century. The greatest primitive Italian engraver was Mantegna, and his work shows very considerable proficiency in the use of the graver, while Martin Schongauer is the chief of the German primitives. But here in England it was not until a hundred years after these two great foreigners that an engraver of real importance arises, although woodcuts had been in use from the time of the introduction of printing.

To appreciate this fully we have to consider the time in which this pioneer, William Rogers, lived. It was in 1589 that he produced his famous portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which is the earliest known native copper plate of pictorial interest. The age of Elizabeth was brilliant for its costume, furniture and building. The poet fed the flame of imagination in the ordinary Elizabethan. He had no use for painters. Yet curiously enough the exploits of travelers, adventurers, of colonizing pioneers, did not inspire, nor create a school of illustrators. England possessed no great painter. Miniature painters like Hilliard and Oliver supplied what demand there was for portraits, while Zuccaro and other foreigners visited these shores and shared their spoils. But it was the man engravings made to impress the Englishman with Elizabeth's growing might, that line engraving really thrived in this country at that time. Not the dull, matter-of-fact records of frontiers, rivers and seas, with which we are acquainted today; these maps of Elizabethan days are full of the license of art and empty of facts of survey. The seas are alive with ships and monsters of the deep. Strange wild animals only known to their portrayers by description inhabit tracts of country clothed with impossible trees, drained by serpentine rivers, and inhabited by nymphs, dryads and all the mythical personalia in and out of the æsop at that time so thoroughly studied. Excellent craftsmanship, these specimens of early English engravings are, and always done on copper. Let us for a moment consider the process.

The first business of the engraver is to transfer his design to the copper. There are two or three methods, but the most common is to slightly warm the plate and cover it with a very thin layer of wax. The design is now laid face downward on this and the back of the paper gently rubbed, until the wax on the copper has taken the impression. The engraver now chooses a tool suitable for the line he wishes to make, one with a diamond-shaped section being the most common. The handle of this tool is held firmly in the palm while the first finger pushes the graver forward against the thumb. This causes the point to furrow its way through the

soft metal. If one of the lines on an engraving is carefully looked at with a glass, it will be seen that it varies in thickness along its course, according to the variety of pressure put upon the graver by its manipulator. When this quality of variation is appreciated, it is easy to recognize an important characteristic of line engraving, making it quite distinct from etching, where the line is always of uniform thickness. Only in the very

favours of England's greatest poet. William Rogers was probably the son of one of two goldsmiths working in London, and his work on copper dates from 1589-1604. His ornamental borders show him at any rate to have been familiar with the continental patterns adopted by London goldsmiths, which brings us back to an earlier remark in this article that copper engraving probably found its origin in the work of the goldsmith.

was a fellow-student of the painter's, who became a professor and later the director of the Munich Academy. The story is told of how this portrait, so remarkable for dignity and completeness, was done in one sitting. It was hung with "The Whistling Boy" and the others at the memorable exhibition in Boston in the '70s, and again at San Francisco in the present century. It is on record that the German Government once attempted to secure



"The Old Town Brook, Polling, Bavaria," from the painting by Frank Duveneck

FRANK DUENECK

His Work at the Cincinnati Museum

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The center of interest for artists and lovers of art at the Cincinnati Museum is the gallery devoted to the work of Frank Duveneck. No matter how absorbing the current exhibition may be it seldom proves a rival of this remarkable one-man show. The collection, which is indeed unique as a permanent representation of an artist, comprises nearly a hundred paintings, besides sculpture, and etchings. It reveals in full the wonderful personality of Duveneck and clearly proves his right to the title of "father of modern American painting." That it is of serious historical significance is also true.

Among the canvases in the collection there is, of course, a preponderance of portraits. The atmosphere of the gallery is faintly suggestive of those rooms in the Old World where the works of the Dutch and Flemish masters predominate. On close inspection, however, each face and figure reveals a touch of life and character that marks it as Duveneck's own, whatever the source of its inspiration may have been. Some of the most interesting portraits date from the very beginning of the artist's long career; others, showing the influence of the modern French school, belong to a later period. Here and there among them appear landscapes in which light and color break forth in a most surprising way.

Interest in this admirable collection is heightened by the fact that it was established and presented as a gift to the museum by the artist himself. He included with it a number of important works by other painters, designing the whole, as he said, "for the benefit particularly of students of art in Cincinnati." Such action was characteristic of Duveneck, very like those generous impulses recorded in reminiscences of his life abroad. It was doubtless prompted by his long association with the museum as both teacher and adviser.

One fine example of Duveneck's genius displayed in this collection is the canvas known as "The Whistling Boy," a portrait study of a little dark-haired urchin of Munich. It is a picture revealing to a high degree the rare quality that critics often term "Duveneck's adorable technique." His expressive use of paint, in which a close resemblance to the magic brushwork of Frans Hals may be noted, was what first attracted the attention of the art world to the young American. Here it is shown in every detail of the painting.

"The Whistling Boy" is dated 1872, making it a product of the artist's twenty-fourth year. He had at the time but two years of schooling in the Royal Academy at Munich behind him. This masterpiece by the brilliant student was destined to play an important part in his coming career. Exhibited at Boston in 1875 with four other canvases it served to bring the attention of the American public to the talents of Duveneck. Shows again 40 years later at the Panama-Pacific Exposition with a much larger collection, it helped to win a special medal from the International Jury of Awards, who promptly declared Duveneck's exhibit the real surprise of the American Section in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Another painting of historic significance included in the Cincinnati collection is the "Portrait of Professor Loeflin," perhaps the most beautiful of all the works of Duveneck. It belongs to the year 1873. The subject

this superb painting for the National Gallery at Berlin.

A full-length portrait of Elizabeth Boott Duveneck occupies a prominent place among the other canvases in the gallery. It belongs to a much later period than any of the works previously mentioned, and shows a striking departure from the artist's early style of portraiture. It reveals, as most of the later canvases do, the influence of the modern French school of painting, an influence that some critics have been accustomed to lament. Yet there is no denying that this portrait of the stately young matron of the '80s is an admirable piece of work.

The second Munich period, which began immediately after Duveneck's triumph in Boston, is well represented. The portraits become more and more suggestive of the Dutch and Flemish school; in them is seen the dignity of such masters as Rembrandt, Rubens, and Frans Hals. It is said that at this time the talented young artist used to take his pictures to the Pinakothek and set them beside the works of the old masters. Their influence is plainly revealed in the beautiful portrait known as "Woman With Forget-Me-Not," dated 1876. This, after "The Whistling Boy," is perhaps the most popular of all the canvases in the museum collection. Call it painter's painting, if you will; the quiet power embodied in this figure is felt by artist and layman alike.

There is a portrait of "John W. Alexander," 1873, in the same forceful style. This brilliant study of the young artist was made in Florence and is interesting as a memorial of those days when he was one of "Duveneck's Boys," a member of the class that followed Duveneck from Munich to Italy. The story is told that he accompanied the teacher, going in advance of the other students to assist with the arrangements for studios. It was after this task was finished and they were waiting for the arrival of the class that the picture was done. That it was completed in but a few hours would be hard to believe, did one not know the skill that was Duveneck's in those days.

For two years he continued his classes in Florence, in the meantime becoming interested in etching. Some of his most notable efforts in this art were done in Venice, as "The Rialto" and "Riva degli Schiavoni" show. The landscapes included in the collection are all of them of more than passing interest. Some of them record vacation days in Polling, Bavaria; others the later days in Italy. They emphasize, as do the etchings and the sculpture, the versatility of the artist. Both "Old Town Brook, Polling, Bavaria," and "Beeches at Polling, Bavaria" display light and color that are quite startling after a study of the portraits.

There are many other canvases among this unusually fine collection that are of interest to artists and lovers of art. There is for instance a portrait of the artist's mother that should be better known. It is as truly classic in quality as the famous study of Whistler's. But there is hardly space for all of these in so short a sketch. An excellent portrait of Duveneck by Joseph DeCamp, one of the "Boys," is very fortunately in the possession of the museum, and at present occupies a place in the gallery.

S. B. Burney.

Antiques, Works of Art, Interior Decoration.
8, South Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Telephone Museum 600.

EDWIN A. ABBEY

The Old Way and the New

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The rising young artist, who thinks illustration a smooth highway to fortune, might do worse than read the recently published life of Edwin Austin Abbey by E. V. Lucas. Whether he wants to or not, he will lose a few

of his illusions with almost every page and, by the time he reaches the period when Abbey virtually gave up illustration for painting, he will have come to the conclusion that he has turned by mistake into the roughest road—the narrowest path—an artist could follow.

The book is not intended to teach a lesson or point a moral but, for this very reason, it does so all the more successfully, all the more eloquently. Abbey was no prigish poseur or preacher. Nor did he, like Holman Hunt to the end and the other Pre-Raphaelites in the beginning, measure the excellence of his work by the time and toll he devoted to it. But the mere story of his everyday life and his own words in many of his letters show the seriousness with which he and his contemporary illustrators treated their art, raising it to the high level in America from which their successors have fallen away so grievously. They worked; they worked hard, they spared themselves no pains. They did not dash drawings off, thinking anything good enough to illustrate a magazine or paper—as, indeed, anything too often is in our day of cheap standards. They studied, they trained themselves in the technique of drawing for reproduction, they made themselves familiar with the methods of the wood engraver, later the process man, and also of the printer; they were careful of detail, never faking, never trusting to chic. This is how they mastered their art, a mastery to which we owe the wonderful series of books and magazines which are now the models we are careful not to copy.

While Abbey was still a mere youth, working in Harper's office and earning comparatively little, he was as eager to be correct in costume, in background, in types, as years later when he journeyed all over Europe in search of the appropriate architecture and armor and innumerable accessories for his Holy Grail series in the Boston Library. In fact, were it not for the disaster that has come of the slipshod indifference of our modern illustrators to everything save get-through-quick methods, one might be tempted to think Abbey at times overscrupulous, even conscientious, sacrificing something of the spontaneity of his work to this pursuit of accuracy. But, as it is, one feels that it would have been better for him to labor still more diligently to make his drawing right than to degenerate into modern slovenliness.

There are passages, too long to quote, in a paper he never published, giving his ideas of what was required of an artist illustrating so simple a description as "The officer, entering suddenly, discovered the family quietly seated at their midday meal."

The author, after writing this simple sentence, escapes further responsibility, but the illustrator, Abbey says, must know the period referred to; the uniform of the officer, down to even so minute a detail as whether he would be likely to wear his hat at meals or not; the dress of the matron and members of the family; the furniture of the room; the things they ate and drank out of;—he must know forty things besides." And if he doesn't take all these grains, if he hasn't crammed himself with this particular knowledge, very likely when he goes to his club some one will say, "the birdcage in your drawing this month don't do," and "if an illustrator has any pride in his work . . . he is exceedingly ashamed of his birdcage." This explains the work, the enthusiasm, the trouble, the research Abbey thought necessary for his simplest illustration. For he did himself what he said should be done, gradually accumulating an enormous library and a wonderful collection of costumes, since it was the past that furnished him with most of his subjects, often spending as much in getting together the materials for a drawing as he was paid for it.

It would be absurd to suggest that these are the chief essentials, and certainly he never meant to give 'em. Had he not striven as diligently in acquiring his technical knowledge, all this other knowledge would have availed him nothing. There is another passage—in a letter to Charles Eliot Norton—that might be hung up in every art school where ambitious youths, who believe a smattering to be all sufficient, would never break their hearts over anachronisms in a birdcage or anything else. Abbey saw, as many others have seen, the tendency of the new generation to dispense with drudgery, and he saw too the evil of sending so many students abroad to study art without first impressing them with the truth that, "for a long time the aesthetic part of instruction should be held in abeyance, that the science of the profession, or calling, should be acquired as patiently and as thoroughly as possible, that, . . . after the hand has learned to obey the eye, then the aesthetic part of the education should begin—years of it, not months." And to a certain young American on his way to Paris he wrote that the great trouble with the majority of American artists was, that they ceased to be students too soon, dashing into paint with a confidence bred entirely of ignorance and intolerance of training.

The book is full not only of such wise advice based on sound principles, but of endless examples of Abbey's own strict observance of the principles he upheld and uninterrupted practice of what he preached. He might have illustrated Herick and Goldsmith and Shakespeare with still greater accuracy and learning, and be forgotten today. It is to his accomplishment as a pen draftsman that he owes his reputation. He had not outgrown the traditions of the past, the belief that an artist, if he would succeed, must learn his trade. Our generation has got far beyond tradition, is far too superior for drudgery, relies upon what used to be called genius work in the studios. But until his inferiority dawns upon it, until hard work again becomes its habit, it will arrive just nowhere. And it is because Abbey's methods make this clear that his biography, or appropriate extracts from it, should be put into the hands of every student, also of every illustrator who now hurries through his daily task.

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Early Stained Glass
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In answer to the ever increasing interest in the subject of stained glass, the arts and Crafts Gallery, Park Street, are holding an exhibition of drawings of the twelfth and thirteenth century windows. These drawings are in color and the work of Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., a local designer. Repeated displays of this kind are slowly educating the public to the real decorative qualities of stained glass and the designers on their part are harking back for their inspiration and guide to the work done hundreds of years ago when window decoration was thought as much a work of art as an easel picture or a mural decoration. Only when the public become as familiar with them as they do with the masterpieces of painting will they demand better windows than adorn our churches today. One of the interesting features of this exhibit is a drawing of a medallion taken from a window in the Le Mans Cathedral of St. Julien. The subject is the martyrdom of St. Protasius (early twelfth century) and near too is a reproduction worked out in the actual glass.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Way to Marawah

Australia
From Smithton to Marawah the
plains go up and down,
With spear-grass and button-grass a
wave of shining brown,
And white clouds and grey clouds go
drifting o'er the sea;
For eager is the wooling wind that
comes across the sea;
Enchanted are the green hills that
beckon from afar,
The wide lands, the long lands,
The uplands, the strong lands,
The lands that stretch from Smithton
to verdant Marawah.
On sand-hill and gully-ridge the
scarlet pig-face weaves
A purple pattern in and out among
the autumn leaves;
And fragrant is the clover where the
browsing cattle are,
The sweet lands, the near lands,
The low-lands, the dear lands,
The lands that stretch from Smithton
to verdant Marawah.
—Bernard Cronin.

The Chieftain and His Clan

The chief and his guest had by this time reached the house of Glena-quip, which consisted of Ian nan Chaisel's mansion, a high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a lofted house, that is, a building of two stories, constructed by Fergus's grandfather when he returned from that memorable expedition well remembered by the western shires under the name of the Highland Host. Around the house, which stood on an eminence in the midst of a narrow Highland valley, there appeared none of that attention to convenience, far less to ornament and decoration, which usually surrounds a gentleman's habitation. An inclosure or two, divided by dry-stone walls, were the only part of the domain that was fenced; as to the rest, the narrow slips of level ground which lay by the side of the brook exhibited a scanty crop of barley. At a little distance up the glen was a small and stunted wood of birch; the hills were high and healthy, but without any variety of surface; so that the whole view was wild and desolate rather than grand and solitary. Yet, such as it was, no genuine descendant of Ian nan Chaisel would have changed the domain for Stow or Blenheim.

There was a sight, however, before the gate, which perhaps would have afforded the first owner of Blenheim more pleasure than the finest view in the domain assigned to him by the gratitude of his country. This consisted of about a hundred Highlanders, in complete dress and arms; at sight of whom the Chieftain apologized to Waverley in a sort of negligent manner. "He had forgot," he said, "that



The Stevenson Memorial, from the painting by Abbott Thayer

Thayer's Unusual Method

he had ordered a few of his clan out, for the purpose of seeing that they were in a fit condition to protect the country. . . . Before they were dismissed, perhaps Captain Waverley might choose to see them go through a part of their exercise."

Edward assented, and the men executed with agility and precision some of the ordinary military movements. They then practised individually at a mark, and showed extraordinary dexterity in the management of the pistol and firelock. They took aim, standing, sitting, leaning, or lying prostrate, as they were commanded, and always with effect upon the target. . . .

Matches were then made for running, wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, and other sports, in which this feudal militia displayed incredible swiftness, strength and agility; and accomplished the purpose which their Chieftain had at heart, by impressing on Waverley no light sense of their merit as soldiers, and of the power of him who commanded them by his nod. "And what number of such gallant fellows have the happiness to call you leader?" asked Waverley.

"In a good cause, and under a chieftain whom they loved, the race of Ivor have seldom taken the field under five hundred claymores. But you are aware, Captain Waverley, that the disarming act, passed about twenty years ago, prevents their being in the complete state of preparation as in former times; and I keep no more of my clan under arms than may defend my own or my friend's property. . . .

Ere Waverley entered the banquet hall, he was offered the pair of shoes, which he had had for the feet, which the sultry weather, and the morass he had traversed, rendered highly acceptable. . . .

The hall, in which the feast was prepared, occupied all the first story of Ian nan Chaisel's original erection, and a huge oaken table extended through its whole length. The apparatus for dinner was simple, even to rudeness, and the company numerous, even to crowding. At the head of the table was the Chief himself, with Edward, and two or three Highland visitors of neighboring clans; the elders of his own tribe, wadsetters and tacksmen, as they were called, who occupied portions of his estate as mortgagors or lessees, sat next in rank; beneath them, their sons and nephews and fosterbrethren; then the officers of the Chief's household, according to their order and, lowest of all, the tenants who actually cultivated the ground. Even beyond this long perspective, Edward might see upon the green, to which a huge pair of folding doors opened, a multitude of Highlanders of a yet inferior description, who, nevertheless, were considered as guests, and had their share both of the countenance of the entertainer and of the cheer of the day. In the distance, and fluctuating round this extreme verge of the banquet, was a changeful group of women, ragged boys and girls, beggars, young and old, large greyhounds, and terriers, and pointers, and curs of low degree; all of whom took some interest, more or less immediate, in the main action of the piece. "Waverley," by Sir Walter Scott.

Statesmanship and Roads

[America about 1790]

"Lean to the right," shouted the driver of a lumbering coach to his passengers; and all the jostled and bethumped travelers crowded to that side of the clumsy vehicle. "Left," roared the coachman a little later, and his fares threw themselves to the opposite side. The ruts and gullies, now on one side and now on the other, of the highway were so deep that only by acting as a shifting ballast could the voyagers maintain the stage's center of gravity and keep it from an upset. This passageway through the forest, called a "road," was the thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Baltimore and a part of the trunk line of communication which connected the little cities of that period. If the "road"

became so bad that the coach could not be pulled through the sloughs of mud, a new way was opened in the forest; so that, in some places, there were a dozen of such cuttings all leading to the same spot and all full of stumps, rocks, and trees.

The passengers often had to abandon this four-wheeled contraption altogether and walk in the mud; and were now and again called upon to put their shoulders to the wheels of the stage when the horses, unaided, were unable to rescue it. Sometimes the combined efforts of horses and men could not bring the conveyance out of the mire and it would have to be left all night in the bog until more help could be secured. Such was a main traveled road at the close of the Revolutionary War and for a long time after the Constitution was adopted.

The difficulty and danger of communication thus illustrated had a direct and vital bearing upon the politics and statesmanship of the times. The conditions of travel were an index to the state of the country which we are now to examine. When Washington, as President, was on his way to meet Congress, his carriage stuck in the mud, and only after it had been pried up with poles and pulled out by ropes could the Father of his Country proceed on his journey; and this, too, over the principal highway of Maryland. Richard Henry Lee objected to the Constitution, because, among other things, "many citizens will be more than three hundred miles from the seat of this (National) government"; and "as many assessors and collectors of federal taxes will be above three hundred miles from the seat of the federal government as will be less."

The best road throughout its course, in the entire country, was the one between Boston and New York; yet the public conveyance which made regular trips with relays of horses in the most favorable season of the year usually took an entire week for the journey. The stage was "shackling"; the horses' harness "made of ropes"; one team hauled the stage only eighteen miles; the stop for the night was made at ten o'clock, the start next morning at half-past two; the passengers often had to "help the coachman lift the coach out of the quagmire."

Talleyrand, journeying inland from the Quaker City about 1795, was "struck with astonishment" at what he beheld: "At less than a hundred and fifty miles distance from the Capital," he writes, "all trace of men's presence disappeared; nature in all her primeval vigor confronted us. Forests old as the world itself; decayed plants and trees covering the very ground where they once grew in luxuriance." And Talleyrand testifies that the fields, only a few miles' walk out of the "cities," had been "mere wildernesses of forest" at the time the Constitution was adopted. "The Life of John Marshall," Albert J. Beveridge.

The Art of Giving

The art of giving is an integral part of the art of living.—Washington Gladden.

"Infinite Logic"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THAT which is logical is always simple. Notwithstanding that logicians since medieval times have disagreed as to its correct definition and as to whether it is a science or an art, the fact remains that which mankind is compelled to accept as logic is always that which it can concede to be simple truth. The science or art of exact reasoning needs nothing more than fundamental truth as a basis and simplicity of statement.

The human mind, however, is prone to make difficulties rather than accept the simplicity which is the earmark of truth. Therefore it stumbles over Christian Science and would have none of it if it were not that through it the sick are healed, moral lepers are cleansed, the dead are raised, and all humanity's discords are removed. Such proofs compel the attention of the most skeptical. How is such healing accomplished? What is the secret of it? they ask. The explanation may seem too simple for immediate acceptance. Back to the Bible we are told to go, and to the statement which ends the record of the spiritual and only real creation. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." With this statement as a basis of reasoning, Mrs. Eddy deduces the fact that there is in reality no evil, since God made all that was made, and pronounced His creation "very good." On page 16 of "No and Yes" she says, "For God to know, is to be; that is, what He knows must truly and eternally exist;" and, continuing, on the same page she says: "If God knows evil even as a false claim, this knowledge would manifest evil in Him and proceeding from Him. Christian Science shows that matter, evil, sin, sickness, and death are but negations of Spirit, Truth, and Life, which are positives that cannot be gainsaid. The subjective states of evil, called mortal mind or matter, are negations of time and space; for there is none beside God or Spirit and the idea of Spirit. This infinite logic is the infinite light,—uncomprehended, yet forever giving forth more light, because it has no darkness to emit."

Healing follows even the slightest recognition of this "infinite logic" of the allness of God. If Mind is All, and the universe is His idea, His means of expressing Himself, where can evil or discord find place? Nowhere at all. It has no entity, no intelligence, no power. It cannot act, think, or express itself in any way, because it is nothing, the suppositional opposite of the allness of Spirit, of God, good. However blank and dazed mankind may seem to become over this simple verity when it is first presented, yet little by little, with proof after proof, it finds a place in human thinking. This is because it is the "infinite light," which, like the dawn of day, is irresistible.

But only the proofs are of interest at first. "Will Christian Science find me a job?" asks the despondent seeker for employment, for instance. Why not? If the seeming lack of employment or lack of anything needful were real it would be God-created and "very good." But even mortal mind does not make such an assertion as that. On the contrary, it classifies it as "bad, very bad!" Now no one could be guilty of such blasphemy as to say that anything that is very bad exists in divine Mind or that God could think the bad thing or condition. Therefore if God cannot think it, then man, the image and likeness of God, cannot think it. And if man cannot think it then it cannot be manifested in experience. If it cannot be, then it is not, and we have only to repudiate the thought, turn from it and know the truth about God as Mind and about man as the expression of the activity of that Mind, to gain the realization that man is always at work; he manifests right now and always the abundance of good, the intelligence that grasps and utilizes "the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

The immediate result of such realization may possibly be the exclamation, "I have an idea!" Now Mrs. Eddy says, page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." The awakened one will then quietly and confidently act upon the idea which has come to him. It may be that his action will bear fruit instantaneously, or he may leave it to fructify, thus gaining opportunity to be more and more steadfast in his knowing. In this way he takes every human footstep, doing always the constructive thing, and putting aside as sheer folly the least inclination to indulge the old habits of thought. There is no unemployment in Mind, for activity is the very all-in-all of existence.

"Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," admonished John the Baptist. Now the word "repent" as translated from the Greek of the New Testament means to "think differently." Think again! That is, reverse your thinking! The kingdom of heaven, the harmony of God's creation, is not afar off but right at hand, and the Christ, Truth, is expressed here and now in just the way that each one can best perceive it. One has only to stop the foolish insistence upon the reality of the discords which seem to be manifested and let the infinite light of Truth flood one's thinking in order to bring into manifestation the specific good which seems to be the need of the moment.

This good, whether it be health or freedom from bondage of any nature, is not by any means limited, except by the bounds one has set on his own receptivity. The allness of good is for

ever expressed. We have only to broaden our concepts, to enlarge the borders of our thinking with the infinite logic which Christian Science sets forth, in order to experience more and more of this ever-present good. That which is discordant is always the illusion, the counterfeit, the dream; it is never the reality of being; and, in the words of a favorite hymn (Hymnal, No. 155):—

"Dreams of sense disappear
As Truth dawns on the sight,
The phantoms of thy fear,
Fleeing before the light."

An Opinion of Holmes

"Was Holmes a great poet? No; we are forced to confess, after all, that he was not," asserts Edwin W. Bowen in "Makers of American Literature." "He wrote no one poem, nor any collection of poems, that stands out pre-eminently and conspicuously in the body of our literature. Nothing that he did in verse is quite sufficient to insure him a lasting fame and make his name immortal. He attempted only lyrics, odes, and ballads—nothing of a dramatic or epic sort. His poetic work is not quite such as to entitle him to rank with Poe, Longfellow, or Bryant. But, while he is not of this number, he is not far below them. His proper place is perhaps just a little below these, with Lowell and poets of his class—poets who have written excellent poetry, but whose work is not of a character to entitle them to stand in the front rank of American poets. In some respects Holmes occupies a unique place in our literature. We refer to his facility in writing verse d'occasion. But this is not the highest form of verse, not poetry of the first water. Some little of this latter kind of poetry, he did write, but not enough to place him among our immortals."

"Taken all in all, Holmes's prose seems to be of a higher order of merit than his poetry. The literary qualities that he possessed would, in the very nature of things, achieve distinction for an author more readily in the domain of prose than in that of poetry. His racy, witty, humorous, original style places him easily among the very first of our American prose writers. His style is what might be called the essay style. He therefore appears at his best in the 'Breakfast Table' series, where he is unsurpassed. In this department of prose he is superior to Lowell, if one may compare the two, for Holmes's prose flows on with few interruptions and turns than Lowell's and has more of an outdoor air about it. Lowell could never quite forget his library, and his prose is consequently somewhat bookish. Now, as a critic Lowell is far better, because Holmes made no pretensions to criticism and himself disparaged the art. As a novelist Holmes can hardly be called successful. His prose in his stories is up to the high level he maintains in his essays, and is sometimes even more brilliant, but the plot is weak, and leaves much to be desired from an artistic point of view."

"Such, then, in our judgment, is Holmes's relative standing among American men of letters. His prose is of a more uniformly high order than his poetry. Nevertheless, he wrote a few lyrics of rare beauty and excellence which have already found their way into our anthologies and are counted among our most highly prized poems. Surely it is no small achievement to have won for oneself a place among the very first of our American prose writers and to be rated only a little below our best poets."

William Morris Among the Faroes

[A page from his diary]

"The evening was very fine still, the sea quite smooth and the tide in our favor; so the captain told us we were going to thread the islands by the sound called the Westmanna-firth, instead of going round about them; so, as it turned out, we had the best of our sight of the Faroer yet to see. Going down the sound we had come up in the morning, we turned round into the sound we had looked down into from Kirby that noon, passing close by the sound itself, and so into the Westmanna-firth, that grew narrower and narrower as we went on, though here and there between breaks of the islands we could see the open ocean; at last we were in the narrowest of it; it was quite smooth, clear and green, and not a furlong across; the coasts were most wonderful on either side; pierced rocks running out from the cliffs under which a brig might have sailed; caves that the water ran up into, how far we could not tell; smooth walls of rock with streams flowing over them right into the sea; or these would sink down into green slopes with farms on them; or be cleft into deep valleys over which would show crater-like or pyramidal mountains; or they would be splintered into jagged spires; one of which, single and huge, just at the point of the last ness before we entered this narrow sound, is named the Trolls-finger; and all this always without one inch of beach to be seen; and always when the cliffs sank you could see little white clouds lying about on the hillsides; at last we could see on ahead a narrow opening, so narrow that you could not imagine that we could sail out of it, and then soon the cliffs on our right gave back and showed a great landlocked bay almost like a lake, with green slopes all round it, and a great mountain towering above them at its end, where lay the houses of a little town, Westmanna-haven; they tell us that the water is ten fathoms deep close up to the very shore in here, and that it is, as it looks a most magnificent harbor. After that, on we went toward the gates that led out into the Atlantic; narrow enough they look even now we are quite near; as the ship's nose was almost in them, I saw

close beside us a stead with its home-field sloping down to the sea, the people running out to look at us, and the black cattle grazing all about; then I turned to look ahead as the ship met the first swell in the open sea, and when I looked astern a very few minutes after I could see nothing at all of the gates we had come out by, no slopes of grass, or valleys opening out from the shore; nothing but a terrible wall of rent and furrowed rocks, the little clouds still entangled here and there about the tops of them; here the wall would be rent from top to bottom and its two sides would yawn as if they would have fallen asunder, here it was buttressed with great masses of stone that had slipped from its top; there it ran up into all manner of causeless-looking spikes; there was no beach below the wall, no foam breaking at its feet; it was midnight now and everything was grey, and colorless, and shadowless, yet there was light enough in the clear air to see every cranny and nook of the rocks, and in the north-east now the grey sky began to get a little lighter with dawn. I stood near the stern and looked backward a long time, till the coast, which had seemed a great crescent when we came out of the sound, was now a long flat line, and so then I went to bed with the sky brightening quickly."

"I have seen nothing out of a dream," he wrote from Iceland to Mrs. Morris, "so strange as our coming out from the last narrow sound into the Atlantic, and leaving the huge wall of rocks astern in the shadowless midnight twilight; nothing I have ever seen has impressed me so much."—"The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

They Weigh Five Pounds!

Fancy, fourteen volumes of formidable Russian octavo, each containing a thousand pages of French print! It was not unnecessary to give this detail, because the "material physiognomy"—the outward appearance of books—affords a good indication of the literary customs of a country. The French novel is becoming lighter and lighter, capable of being slipped into a hand-bag for use on a short railway journey, whilst the heavy Russian novel is meant to be enthroned for a long time on the drawing-room table in a country house for use during long winter evenings. It encourages thought in connection with patience and eternity!

I can still see Dostoyevsky entering a friend's room the first day The Brothers Karamazov was published, carrying the volumes under his arm, saying with pride: "They weigh five pounds!" The unhappy man had weighed his novel and he was actually proud of what should have dismayed him!—"The Russian Novel," Le Vicomte E.-M. De Vogüé.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

Blood Money

THE speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, recently, by the Prime Minister of the Province, dealing with the work of the Quebec Liquor Commission, and outlining a plan for the elimination of the provincial debt out of profits on the liquor traffic, constituted an utterance to which attention needs to be drawn and upon which comment needs to be made, in a manner quite definite and decisive. That any country, at this date, should through its chief minister, refer with pride to the fact that it hoped to redeem its public indebtedness, and aid its general development by selling liquor, not only to its own people, but to liquor addicts seeking opportunity for indulgence from prohibition countries, is simply anomalous. The history of Quebec in regard to the liquor traffic is, in many respects, discreditable, and stands out in sharp contrast with that of the other Canadian provinces. Whilst it is true to say that, in British Columbia, a similar system of state control obtains, nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that, in British Columbia, this system was inaugurated very largely through a misapprehension on the part of the voters, whilst in Quebec its institution is the result of a concerted effort on the part of the liquor interests, backed by a certain section of the people, to save the liquor traffic, and to take advantage of a questionable trade derived from the prohibition provinces and from the United States.

It was something over a year ago, that the Quebec Government began to formulate the present scheme of liquor control, the ground for its acceptance having been carefully prepared by an almost complete failure to enforce the existing temperance laws. The new law came into effect last May. It provides that the sale of liquor in the Province of Quebec shall be vested in a commission of five persons, who shall constitute a corporation and enjoy all the rights and powers belonging generally to corporations. This commission, which has its headquarters at Montreal, sells, in its own name, all alcoholic spirits, wines and other liquors of which the alcoholic content is over 5 per cent. It is endowed with the widest possible discretionary powers in the matter of granting licenses and permits, and it is in a position to exact heavy tolls from restaurants and hotels for the privilege of selling liquors. As to the law itself, it imposes no restrictions on the alcoholic strength of spirits or wines, whilst the strength of beer is practically doubled.

Now this commission immediately on its appointment got to work with the utmost energy. The power of the law, which had previously been so ineffective, was now exerted to its utmost, with the result that for months past, offenses against the Quebec liquor laws have been traced down with a thoroughness, and visited with a severity of punishment which must have rendered the discarded temperance laws more than effective. So thoroughly indeed, has the work been done and so "successful" has the whole project proved that Mr. Taschereau, the Prime Minister, was able to state that the Province would realize an annual profit of \$4,000,000 from its liquor business, or an amount equal to that which it derived from its forests, "of which we are so proud."

There are in the Province of Quebec at the present time, under the control of the Liquor Commission, 59 liquor stores, 15 depots, and 3 mail-order departments. On December 31, 1921, the commission had 915 employees, and during the period from May 1 to December 31 the sales increased tenfold. In May they amounted to \$280,173.39, in December they reached the enormous total of \$2,470,295.35. Here is success indeed! Yet the government, according to Mr. Taschereau, has no intention of being content with such achievements. With a splendid breadth of vision, it looks forward to a time, in the near future, when the commission will have its own purchasing office in Paris, "under the direction of experts," through which, without the intervention of middlemen, it will be able to buy "the best products of old France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and other European countries, at the lowest possible price."

As to the great many things which could be done with the profits from this great and growing enterprise, the Prime Minister spoke with the utmost hopefulness. Not only would they be able completely to wipe out the provincial debt within twenty years, but they would be able to allocate each year large sums for the maintenance of highways, and for the promotion of colonization, agriculture, and public instruction. On this question of education, the Prime Minister was most emphatic. With the experts in France working with an energy to be expected from them in so excellent a cause; with the 915 employees in the Province of Quebec laboring with equal enthusiasm, and with the people of Quebec and their visitors doing their share in liquor consumption, Mr. Taschereau had no doubt whatever that Quebec would be able to realize its ideal, in educating the workman and affording him that opportunity for culture to which he is undoubtedly entitled. Well, if the situation did not approach tragedy, here surely, would be high comedy par excellence.

The effect of the new law upon the people of Quebec, however, does not exhaust the immorality of the situation. According to Mr. Taschereau's own showing, 84 per cent of the enormous sums which the liquor commission is receiving is derived from people who are flocking to Quebec from all quarters "to enjoy," as Mr. Taschereau puts it, "a little liberty." If this really represents Mr. Taschereau's idea and ideal of liberty, Quebec is, sooner or later, bound to receive a rude awakening. It does not require much of a prophet to foresee and foretell that, long before the twenty years of increasing profits, to which Mr. Taschereau looks forward so confidently, are completed, the sale of liquor through government agency, or in any other way, will be a thing of the past, in Quebec as in the surrounding provinces, and across the border in the United States. Mr.

Taschereau was quite right when he declared, in his speech to the Legislature, that the foundation of the prosperity of Quebec was "good and sound finance." But there can be nothing good and nothing sound in any financial system which is based on "blood money."

Pope Benedict XV.

WHEN the news was flashed round the world, in the early days of September, 1914, that Cardinal della Chiesa had been elected Pope to succeed Pius X, the news was hailed with a curious relief by a large section of the Roman Catholic world. The new Pope, it was insisted with strange frankness, was a "political Pope," and that above all things, at that particular time, was "what was needed." Pius X, before his elevation to the Pontificate, the simple pastoral-minded Archbishop of Venice, had been well in his way, but the situation which confronted the world at the outbreak of the great war demanded, so it was claimed, from the Pope the qualities of a diplomatist.

Cardinal della Chiesa, at that time, was a man little known to the world outside. As Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna he, of course, held a high position in the Roman Catholic Church, but he was not a man of world-wide reputation, and his qualifications for high office were for the most part hidden in the records and journals of the Vatican. Ordained to the priesthood in 1878, he shortly afterward attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State under Pope Leo XIII. His association with Cardinal Rampolla extended over many years and had unquestionably a considerable influence on his early career. It was not, however, until 1901 that, after having served four years as Secretary of the Nunciature in Spain, he was called to Rome. In that year he was appointed Secretary of the Cipher, and shortly afterward was named as Consul of the Holy Office. Not only did his position as Secretary of the Cipher confer upon him many powers, but his chief work lay, so it is generally believed, in those departments given over to the study of international diplomacy. It was not until less than six months before his election to the papal chair that he was created a cardinal.

If there was, at the time of his election, a widespread feeling amongst the College of Cardinals that what was needed was a political Pope, it has been quite confidently asserted that it was Benedict's own insistence that the Papacy should intervene in behalf of peace, not on the basis of ethics and religion, but on the basis of pure diplomacy, that secured him election. To what extent Benedict XV succeeded in achieving his own purpose, or in fulfilling the expectations of those who elected him, and who acclaimed his election with satisfaction, history will show.

The situation facing the Papacy, in the August of 1914, was undoubtedly one of the most serious with which it has ever been confronted. On the one side in the great struggle was Austria-Hungary, the important stronghold, from a purely political point of view, of Roman Catholicism in Europe. On the other side was Belgium, unimportant from a point of view of a great power, but supremely important owing to the completeness with which the Roman Catholic Church dominated the situation in that country. Faced with such a problem, unable to appeal at any point to anything really fundamental, the Pope did what any Pope must have done. That is to say, he did his utmost to reconcile the many divergent interests. No statesman was supremely wise in that day of the great adventure. They did their best, but the convulsion was too overwhelming. The Pope succeeded possibly as well as any of the others. But, while the war lasted, it was the opportunity of the soldier rather than the statesman, and when the statesman at length got his opportunity, the Pope could not share in the opportunity. That he did his utmost even his strongest political opponents will willingly admit, and will take the opportunity of expressing this opinion out of respect for his unquestionable talents.

The Unfairness of Hotel Tips

SOME day, perhaps, all sorts of people in ordinary walks of life will set greater store than most of them do now by the special researches and reports of the National Consumers League. Not only in its name, perhaps, but also in its activities, this organization comes as near as any in the United States to the interests of the average man or woman. Sometimes it concerns itself with profiteering, oftener it throws the light on improper working conditions. It seems to keep steadily busy about one thing or another, working toward better and fairer conditions, without starting any great public clamor over the matter. A report just made on the hotel industry, and the evil effect upon wages of the tipping system, is a good example of the beneficent nature of the league's work. Nobody likes to stir up the question of tips, whether in conjunction with hotel service or any other kind. Any agitation of it tends to disrupt the accepted arrangements for waiters' wages, and usually the employers, if not the employed, are well pleased if arrangements that seem to be working well are left undisturbed. But the league has an impersonal interest in such matters. It has some excuse for digging out the facts. Then if it finds that an arrangement involves working conditions that tend in the wrong direction, even though that arrangement be tolerated by both parties to it, the discovery is made the basis for giving publicity to the whole matter, and as a rule the publication of the league's comment eventually brings a better status.

Surely this report on hotel conditions should have some such effect. It definitely charges that the custom of paying women hotel workers partly in the tips which they are able to collect and partly by the food and lodging with which they are provided is responsible for wages that are too low, working periods that are too long, extra working shifts that are not justified, and also for weeks of work that know no rest-day. Tips vary. Some persons will tip more than others. In flush times everybody will tip more than anybody will tip in times of depression. There is even more irregularity about the matter than these statements would make apparent. The fact is, a woman in hotel service—or a man, either, for that matter,

though the league report is not concerning itself with men—never knows just how much the tips of a week will amount to. So she never knows just what her wages are going to be. About all she can be sure of is that what the employer pays her will be too little to live on.

It is about time that any such system of paying for work or service should be done away with. In a world that is lavishing time and thought on such ideals as personal liberty and self-determination for all nations, there is no consistency in perpetuating individual arrangements whereby honest service, skillfully performed, is made to depend wholly or partly upon a gratuity. If service is given and expected, it is really as definite in a hotel as it is in a factory. The remuneration should be as definite. The factory worker, unionized or not, would rebel if he felt that his pay for a given number of hours of work at a machine was to vary, from hour to hour, in accord with the whim or the generosity of the persons who happened to buy his product. So the factory worker is adjudged independent. He feels no need to fawn and truckle to anyone, since he demands definite wages and earns them. There is no good reason why the hotel worker should be so differently situated with respect to method of payment. Perhaps a change is on the way. From Berlin, this very month, have come reports of the abolishment of tips for waiters in restaurants and cafés, and the successful substitution of a service charge of 10 per cent in addition to the regular card prices for all food and drinks. The service charge, at its best, is not a perfect method of solving the problem. At its worst, it may involve far more injustice than a tip, without doing the waiter so much good. But when all phases of the matter are considered, the change to the service charge is to be welcomed, if for nothing else than because it takes the whole matter of payment out of the field of gratuities, makes the charge absolute, and requires that any objections to the charges shall be taken up with the proprietor, and not left to depend upon a bribe for the waiter.

Many types of people undoubtedly enjoy the sensation of giving retainers, just as many types of servants enjoy receiving them. But in democratic times like the present, the whole affair is as much of an anachronism as the feudal theory of master and man. It tends to have a debasing effect upon giver and receiver. It is economically and socially unsound. The most progressive hotels today have thrown the system over. In the light of the Consumers League report, the others would do well to follow suit.

A Higher London

THE effect of the exhibition of photographs and drawings of American architecture, in London, and the addresses of the eminent American architects is already manifest in the proposals for "a higher London." At the various meetings special attention was paid to the skyscraper. The English are not fond of the word skyscraper. They prefer such appellations as "building London skyward," "extension skyward," or "a higher London."

The interest in "a higher London" is keen. Many letters and articles on the subject have appeared in the English daily papers, and in the architectural journals; and when a British architect makes a speech, nowadays, he usually refers to "a higher London." The fact is this "extension skyward" is, as The Times urges, a matter not of choice, but of necessity. The subject has become a topic of the day, and as usual the opinions vary greatly. The disputants may be divided into three camps: those who are in favor of extension skyward, those who are opposed to it, and those who, although they object strongly to "skyscrapers," feel that something in that way should be tried in order to ameliorate the crowded condition of business London.

At present the building law limits the height of buildings to 80 feet. One authority proposes that this limit should be increased to 120 or 150 feet. Another sees no reason why buildings should not rise to 300 feet.

Imaginative architectural artists who are contributing to the discussion. There was a strange "Photographic Fantasy" published in The Evening News, giving an "Imaginative View" of Trafalgar Square in the near future, when "the plea for higher buildings in the London business quarters has been officially accepted." It is enough to say that in this picture, the National Gallery, St. Martin's Church, and the Nelson Column are dwarfed by hideous skyscrapers. The obvious retort to this "Photographic Fantasy" is that skyscrapers can be beautiful as well as ugly. It depends entirely upon the architect.

The Times published a more serious, and a more serviceable picture, a drawing by Professor A. E. Richardson, professor of architecture at the University of London. He also calls it a fantasy. So it is, this imaginative drawing of an immense skyscraper, rising from the roof of the Bank of England. It has twenty-three stories imposed, like a very, very, tall hat upon John Soane's noble, but rather squat Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. The advantage of this design is that John Soane's building will remain intact. The Bank of England is obliged to seek additional accommodation, but it is hardly likely that Professor Richardson's suggestion will be adopted.

All this discussion is healthy for architecture. The aims of the profession are widening. Credit must be given to Lady Astor for her plea, at the opening of the American exhibition, that women architects should be allowed to design the domestic parts of houses. No doubt it is partly owing to her speech that the Society of Women Engineers is organizing a novel competition for ideas in house improvements by women for an exhibition to be held next May. Any woman can compete: she need not necessarily be qualified as an engineer. It is obvious that women as they go about their household work have better opportunities than men of seeing where improvements would be valuable. Some of the improvements that have been suggested are: An ironing board "that will not make a housewife tired," labor-saving devices in dusting, structural ideas to avoid dirt accumulation, easy washing-up methods, simple plate racks, electrical aids for the table, improvements in blinds and window fastenings, and dust-proof cupboards.

As all this architectural energy is mainly the result of

the interchange of ideas between American and English architects, it may be said that the fraternity of art, so often advocated in these columns, is being successfully demonstrated.

Editorial Notes

AMERICANS are now able to take the credit to themselves, on very good authority, of excelling all other nations in the use of aircraft in connection with poison gas. Methods have been so perfected in the United States, says one authority, that "whole populations may be destroyed" by spraying the deadly fluid from aeroplanes or dropping it in huge bombs. It appears, too, that at the government works near Baltimore, "probably the greatest poison works in the world," staffs for defense and offense in gas poisoning are continually working against each other, every advance in poison being met, if possible, by protective methods. The chemists are congratulating themselves on their successful experiments. But as far as the general public is concerned, this taking of a leaf out of the book of the German will scarcely be a thing of which to boast. Not all reputations are desirable.

THE failure of the London Drury Lane Theater to produce its traditional pantomime this season, together with ominous hints on the part of the manager that the pantomime may never return, has caused no small flutter among pantomime patrons, both juvenile and adult. The pantomime, whether "Cinderella," "Aladdin," "Babes in the Wood," or some other old favorite, has held a unique place among winter festivities in England, and the pivotal production of the year has always been the gorgeous affair at Drury Lane. But since producers, carried on the high tide of elaborate musical comedy and revue, have in many cases forsaken the old-fashioned hotchpotch of ballets, slapstick, and fairy grottoes for something as costly and lavish as the more modern types of entertainment, pantomime has become, financially, a very precarious undertaking. Perhaps a pertinent question is whether the children, who are unquestionably the pantomime's most important patrons, really demand this over-elaboration, or whether the producers merely imagine they do.

THE proposal is to equip each policeman of Chicago with a miniature wireless telephone. Provided with this small and apparently insignificant apparatus, which he will stow away in the clothes he is wearing when it is not in use, he will, nevertheless, be able to be in communication with headquarters at any moment of the day or night. Should headquarters desire to call him, Mr. Policeman will be made aware of that fact by a buzzing sound in the lining of his coat, where the receiving antenna has previously been installed. We are getting a long way from the comparatively primitive days of the policeman of the whistle or the rattle. It is just possible, however, that when, in a few years, the representative of the law has been fitted out with half a dozen other technical instruments destined to give him powers now undreamed of, he will echo the words of the Gilbertian "Bobbies," that a "policeman's life is not a happy one, happy one."

WHEN a man has been unemployed and unable to get food for himself and his family, he often begins to get into such a state of mind that it does not take very much to make him "see red." A good example of how not to treat a man in such circumstances is furnished by what recently happened in Sydney, Nova Scotia, when 230 unemployed men, who had been given work clearing the streets of snow, went to the City Hall for their pay. Instead of getting the price of a good meal and a night's lodging, they were handed receipts for bills for poll and other taxes, with a small cash balance. But that was not all. One man, who was found to owe fifteen cents in taxes after his pay had been withheld, had to pay this amount before he was allowed to leave. Very likely the city official who was responsible for this treatment went home feeling quite virtuous. One wonders if he ever read what befell Mr. Bumble in "Oliver Twist."

AUSTRALIA'S Prime Minister has welcomed the Pacific compact as an occasion for unqualified rejoicing. Among the reasons which he gives for the gratification felt in the Commonwealth is the view that the treaty is "the first great step to an alliance between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race." Presumably Mr. Hughes means that the signing of this compact will help to remove America's traditional objection to treaty-making and therefore to an alliance with the British Commonwealth. He may mean, however, that if in the future France or Japan drops out, the two principal signatories will be drawn closer together. Whatever the meaning behind Mr. Hughes' remark, it is certainly indicative of the desire of the dominions for Anglo-American unity.

SO NOW one knows exactly how the decline and fall of jazz music for dances is being effected. A prominent American orchestra leader has eliminated both clarinets and saxophones, and informed his trap drummer that he must play only the drums. To the orchestra generally he has issued the instruction that it shall play only the notes indicated by the score, and that no interpolated effects will be permitted. After that there was nothing more to do than to set a new tempo and a rhythm, the latter being rather suggestive of a glide than a hop. Perfectly simple! Perhaps the real reason why some one did not hit upon this apparently easy solution to a vexed problem long ago is that public sentiment would not have been with him as it must assuredly be now.

MR. JOHN LANE, the publisher, tells the reason why he is closing his American branch in words which should give the legislators at Washington cause for serious reflection. The international book business has been made difficult by the ever-changing tariff regulations. At present the American publisher who imports English books is called upon to pay 15 per cent duty on two-thirds of the published price in England, although in times past he paid on only one-third of the English published price. But under the Fordney bill even the present exorbitant duties are evidently to be replaced by still higher ones. It would seem that the customs duties, in this instance, are nothing less than a tax on knowledge.